The China Weekly REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

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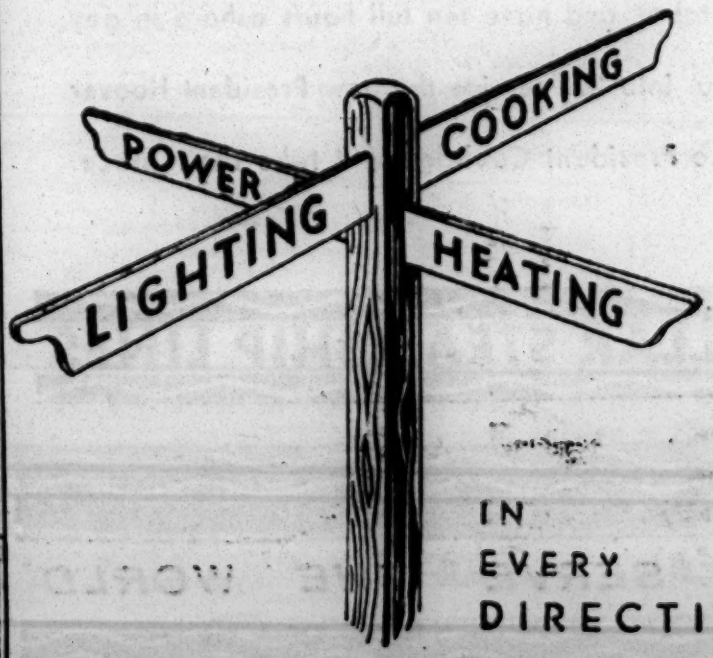

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The China Weekly REVIEW

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WASHINGTON OFFICE

J. J. Underwood—Correspondent

Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

THE PANGBORN-HERNDON "SPY" CASE IN JAPAN

PANGBORN and Herndon, two American aviators, out to break the Post-Gatty round-the-world flight record changed their course while in Siberia and instead of flying to Alaska, flew directly to Japan. After several delays in Europe which made it impossible for them to break the Post-Gatty record, they apparently decided to proceed to Japan and make an attempt to capture the prize of Yen 25,000 for a non-stop flight from Japan to the United States. They carried some sort of general aviation permit which was sufficient for cruising over European countries and Russia but they did not reckon on Japanese regulations. As a result they were immediately arrested on their landing on Japanese soil and after being grilled and persecuted by the Japanese police for several days were finally fined Yen 2,050 apiece for violating the Japanese aviation regulations. The American Ambassador apologized to the Japanese authorities on behalf of the American aviators; the Secretary of State officially notified the Japanese Government that the American aviators had no connection with the U. S. Government; and finally both Pangborn and Herndon apologized on their own behalf. But to no avail: the American aviators had violated Japanese regulations by landing in that country without a permit and worse, they had flown over certain forbidden fortified zones and still worse they had a camera with them. The Japanese police and military immediately staged a first-rate "spy-scare" and worked themselves into a white-heat of indigation. They even sent instructions to the Japanese Consul-General in Shanghai to seal Mr. Chichester's camera in order that the British air-man, who was also planning a trip to Japan from China, might not take any pictures at all. It might also be mentioned in this connection that Mr. Chichester experienced considerable trouble in his flight from the Philippines to Shanghai by way of Formosa due to the dipfficulty of avoiding the Japanese forbidden fortified zones in Formosa. As Pangborn and Herndon did not have sufficient funds with them to pay the Japanese fines, they were faced with the prospect of spending the rest of their lives in the Island Empire, but *Rengo* carried a report on August 17 that their financial backers in New York had remitted the money, thus enabling them to continue their flight to more hospitable territory. The Japanese were strictly correct from a legal

standpoint in arresting and grilling and fining the American aviators for violating the Japanese aviation regulations, but the Japanese probably made a serious mistake in exacting their pound of flesh because of the unfavorable effect of their action in other countries, particularly in the United States. The Japanese authorities should have been satisfied with an apology due to the fact that the American aviators obviously were not familiar with the Japanese regulations and due to the further fact that the American airmen had not contemplated a trip to Japan when they set out on their journey. The result has been that Japan has been held up to ridicule in the world's press and the likelihood is that aviation-tourists will give that country a wide berth in future flights about the world. The Soviet Russians have displayed 100 percent more intelligence by lending all possible facilities to round-the-world aviators who pass over their territory. It is also worth mentioning in connection with the Pangborn-Herndon incident that while these American aviators were being persecuted by the Japanese police and military that a Japanese aviator violated all of China's regulations by transporting the rebel General Yen Hsi-shan over the Chinese Government military lines and back into Shansi province apparently for the purpose of enabling Gen. Yen to engineer another rebellion against the Chinese Central Government.

RECENT DISGUSTING DISPLAY OF BAD TEMPER

THE commendable effort of a British commercial firm, the Peking Syndicate, Ltd., to raise a fund for relieving the victims of the present flood has been responsible for an outburst of bad temper on the part of the Shanghai foreign community that might better not have found expression in the foreign newspapers. Starting with a letter by a man who apparently has a grouch against all Chinese and their institutions generally, the letters piled up until it required practically an entire page of the *North-China Daily News*, local British organ, to print all of them. Apparently, most of the letters were written by Britons who took advantage of the occasion to vent their feelings over the recent Thorburn case and other incidents, the general opinion being expressed that foreigners should keep their money in their own pockets and thus force the Chinese to look after their own flood victims or permit them to perish. Occasion was also taken to dig up the old and oft-repeated, but nevertheless untrue superstitution, that the Chinese people look upon national calamities as acts of God as a means of reducing the population in congested districts. Anyone not familiar with the present state of Chinese public opinion would have assumed from the letters written by supposedly intelligent foreigners, that China is being swept by a wave of anti-foreignism that has as its object the "sweeping of all foreigners into the sea." As a matter of fact the Chinese people are no more "anti-foreign" than are the Japanese, Americans, Britons or other peoples, a fact that L. T. Chen, a well known Chinese pointed out when he explained that there is a world of difference between anti-foreignism and anti-imperialism. Mr. Chen declared that the Chinese are unitedly anti-imperialistic from the standpoint that they are determined to eliminate as quickly as possible the so-called "special position" of the foreigners, but this does not mean that the Chinese are opposed to foreigners or their activities so long as the foreigner occupies an "equal" position with the Chinese from the standpoint of Chinese laws.

The chief difficulty with many foreigners, or at least that considerable class that writes anonymous letters to the foreign newspapers, is that they apparently are unable to adjust themselves to the new conditions which are becoming necessary as a result of the coming into effect of Chinese nationalism. They interpret any move on the part of the Chinese to establish or at least, re-establish their authority, as anti-foreign. In a sense the attitude of these persons is somewhat similar to that of the considerable group of Englishmen who refused to live in the United States after the coming into effect of American independence. However, America managed to exist and develop a nation without them and the same situation, we imagine, will finally prevail in China. An American woman correspondent (also anonymous) in the *N.C.D.N.* on August 17 hit the nail on the head when she wrote, "Has it ever occurred that there might be a vital connection between this attitude toward the Chinese people and the feeling that they are an 'ever-hostile race?' Many of us don't feel that way.... If the writer really feels that he stands 'face to face' with a people bent on driving him into the sea, why doesn't he get the drop on them by taking ship and setting sail first...." Another foreigner also called attention to the so-called "Christian attitude" in connection with the present crisis by declarng that "Western civilization owes its growth and character largely to the idealism of the Christian religion and one of the finest attributes of the civilized human being is the impulse to rescue the perishing, regardless of creed or race or circumstances....These are very hard times for foreigners in China and few have much to give away, but any general movement to stifle the impulse to give, by those who are able, is surely out of harmony with the spririt of humanity...."

That the unfortunate attitude expressed in the oft-heard statement, "let China stew in her own juice" is not generally held is indicated in the move being made in the Amercan community to induce the U. S. Farm Aid Board to ship to China a large quantity of American wheat which has been stored by this government bureau as a means of stabilizing prices. Although there has been no official statement on the question it has been reported that the American Government may advance to China on a liberal credit basis some 30,000,000 bushels of wheat for use in feeding the millions of starving Chinese humanity who have been forced into destitution by the flood situation. The inspiration for this move originated among local Amercan commercial and missionary bodies which include in their membership many persons who have suffered severe hardship as a result of prevailing conditions in China, but they have taken an altruistic view of the situation, doubtless realizing that present distressed conditions cannot be permanent and that sooner or later a better era must prevail.

In connection with this consideration of prevailing foreign attitude toward the Chinese as indicated in the letters which have appeared in the correspondence columns, one cannot help referring to the "tea-pot tempest" stirred up in Hankow over an alleged attack on certain unnamed foreign women by Chinese ricsha coolies. The reports telegraphed to the Shanghai newspapers have not been very enlightening, but a dispatch by the *United Press* on August 12 stated that "members of the local British community today were drafting a petition to Mr. Arthur Henderson, the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, drawing attention to the 'increasing insecurity' of British subjects in Hankow....The petititon demands the punishment of the Chinese officials who failed to take action against the assailants of the foreigners." As to the incident itself, it appears that some foreigners including men and women were returning to town from the Race Club when their their ricshas were overturned. An altercation developed and as a result the foreign women were attacked by coolies and their clothing badly torn. The report closed with the significant statement that the squabble "was adjusted when the ricshamen received payment for their services." Without intending to minimize the alleged indignities suffered by the foreigners, one would think that with the entire city of Hankow submerged under many feet of water and thousands of persons drowned and many more forced out of their homes by the flood that this is a poor time for the Hankow foreigners to be worrying about an "indignity" suffered by some of their nationals at the hands of a few ignorant ricsha coolies. One would also think that Arthur Henderson and other officials of the British Government have sufficient worries on their minds not to be bothered with complaints about what appears to have been nothing more than a street-brawl in Hankow. Also, we believe that most thinking members of the foreign community have somewhat similar ideas in regard to the Thorburn case: that little good can be accomplished by prolonging this agitation which most persons think should be dropped and left to government agencies to settle.

ABOUT TIME FOR ACTION ON HWAI VALLEY SCHEME

IN view of the recent references to the Hwai Valley conservancy project in connection with the present flood situation it seems timely to call attention to the fact that there is a so-called "Chinese-Foreign Famine Relief Committee" in existence at Shanghai that has on hand a considerable sum of money which should be immediately put to work. As none of the recent financial reports of this organization are available, the exact amount of money on hand is not known, but according to report it is approximately $800,000. This figure is an estimate based on the original amount of about $500,000 which was in the possession of the Shanghai committee when that group withdrew from the parent organization in Peiping about nine years ago. Originally these funds, designed for famine relief and reclamation projects were under the supervision of the China International Famine Relief Commission which has its readquarters in Peiping, but sometime during 1921-1922 the Shanghai group withdrew from participation in relief projects in the North and since that time has retained possession of this considerable sum of money, announcedly for the purpose of devoting it to reclamation projects in the Hwai Valley. Owing to political complications and other reasons it is understood that practically nothing, aside from considerable "blue-print" engineering, has been done. The result has been that the money has piled up in Shanghai banks, and as indicated in the foregoing, the original sum of $500,000 should amount to about $800,000 at this time. It is not necessary now to go into the reasons that prompted the "Shang-hai-hwa-yang-nee-tsung-wei" to withdraw from the parent organization in Peiping, but obviously the present flood crisis should be of a sufficiently serious nature to warrant the Central Government taking immediate action to obtain control of this fund and assure its being used for relieving immediate distress. According to one of the local city directories the officers of the "Chinese Foreign Famine Relief Committee" are as follows: Chairman, Sung Han-chang; co-chairman, Pere R. Jacquinot; treasurers, A. B. Lowson, Tsu Yu Pei and C. T. Yen; general secretary Wm. E. Souter and associate general secretary, Y. K. Ou. The office is listed at 12 Jinkee Road. In further reference to the Hwai River conservancy problem, Chwang Sun-pu, director of the Hwai Conservancy Bureau was quoted in the *Sin Wan Pao* on August 17 as stating that a general survey of the area had been completed and recommending that immediate work to started to dredge an outlet to the sea. Since the Hwai valley is now submerged and thousands of farmers forced off their land, Mr. Chwang recommended that they immediately be put to work in the construction of the canal. He estimated that the sum of $100,000,000 probably would be required for completing the entire conservancy project, but since a considerable portion of this sum will be provided from the British share of the Boxer Indemnity which will be used for the purchase of the necessary machinery, he urged that a loan be issued for immediate purposes. For those who are not familiar with the problem, the Hwai Valley is a large partially submerged area in northern Kiangsu and Anhwei provinces. Originally the Hwai river drained into the Yellow River but when that stream changed its course more than a half-century ago, it left the Hwai valley without an outlet. Engineers have estimated that the construction of a canal providing drainage to the Yellow Sea would not be a difficult or expensive enterprise, particularly now that there are thousands of refugees available for labor purposes.

Since the foregoing was written, Wm. E. Souter, secretary of the Chinese-Foreign Famine Relief Committee, has issued an appeal through the press for donations for relief of the refugees from the present famine situation. In a statement sent to the local newspapers on August 18, Mr. Souter stated that "more than $30,000" had been received as a result of his appeal and that a "further donation of $22,000 was expected." Nothing was stated, however, regarding the use of the capital fund, which, as stated in the foregoing amounts to between $500,000 and $800,000.

Some Interesting News and Views from Frenchtown

(In order to understand the following news items and communications reproduced on this page from the various foreign newspapers in Shanghai in recent days, it is necessary for the reader to bear in mind that the Shanghai French Concession is "wide-open" from the standpoint of all types of gambling houses, opium and narcotic joints and the lowest types of houses of prostitution which are operated in defiance of both French and Chinese legal regulations).

(China Press, Aug. 16)

Gang Men Invade Hotel Room, Kill 2, Hurt 2 More

A flare-up of gang war in Frenchtown resulted in the death of two men and the serious wounding of two others last night in Room 113 Fah Shon Hotel, Rue Hue. Bullets sprayed the room when four armed men staged a raid. The four inmates were ready targets for the shots.

No less than 20 shots were fired. The gang escaped.

The affray occurred at 7 p.m. French police were on the scene shortly afterward and rushed the wounded to the Chinese Lester Hospital, where two of them were found to be dead. The two others are dying between life and death in the hospital. Gang warfare is believed to be at the back of the crime.

Hold Up Manager

The four inmates registered at the hotel at 2 p.m. the same day. When they were talking and joking in the room when four men, all armed, went into the hotel. Suspicion was, however, aroused, and the hotel manager proceeded toward them for enquiries.

Without much ado, one of the men produced a pistol and held up the manager while the three others dashed to the room. The door was not locked and the three gunmen broke in suddenly. Without warning, shot after shot rang out, sending the four sprawling around the bed and floor.

"Our task is done," one of the murderers claimed. And the gang retreated to the door and vanished among the bewildered crowd, who had gathered at the noise of the shooting.

⁂

(Evening Post, Aug. 19)

Police Puzzled by Assault in Opium Hang-Out

One was seriously wounded and another hit by a stray bullet in an attempted murder in an opium den at 13, Pao Shing alley, Rue du Consulate last night. The lone gunman escaped after the shooting.

One victim was shot four times in the body and legs and is lying between life and death in the Lester Chinese Hospital. French police who made immediate investigations were baffled by the strange affair. Details were few. No clue was obtained. A conflict in gangdom was believed to be the cause of the affray.

The wounded man was accompanied to the opium den by two others shortly after 8.10 p.m. He was soon left alone with his pipe and his companions departed after one of them had enjoyed a smoke.

An armed intruder, dressed in black, walked into the room. Without a word, he produced a pistol from underneath his coat and shot four times in succession at the man. One of the bullets pierced through the leg and hit a nearby addict in the thigh.

When a commotion was stirred among the addicts, the gunman fled. No arrest was made by the police last night.

⁂

(Shanghai Times, Aug. 13)

Gambling in Shanghai

To the Editor, the
THE SHANGHAI TIMES

Sir,—Eight months ago there was a remarkable agitation against gambling in the International Settlement. Every public Chinese association or society worthy of the name at that time, joined in a hue and cry, and in the active propaganda launched by prominent Chinese institutions. The Council was seriously perturbed. There was a wonderful rally to the call of offended monality, and virtue won a triumphant victory! The two greyhound establishments were peremptorily closed by the Shanghai Municipal Council and dog-racing has since ceased to exist in the International Settlement.

Criticism seems to have spent itself, gambling goes on as merrily as ever in Southern Shanghai and not a word is breathed against the owners of the well-known precincts in Frenchtown wherein the parimutuel and roulette hold sway.

To come to the object of this letter. I wish, sir, to draw public attention to the incalculable harm done to all sections of the foreign community and to the reputation of foreigners in Shanghai by the subsidence of the outcry against gambling. The sudden cessation of all forms of opposition to gambling is an indication of our deceased mentality. Would it be enough to check the progress of a pestilential disease in one part of the city were the good work done by the authorities to be nullified by outrageous licence in adjoining districts? I will not offend the intelligence of your readers by answering the question. But the question has been raised and is being put to every other man in the city to-day.

The existence of the various establishments in the French Concession, where gambling reigns unhindered, is further a reflection on our common sense and honesty.

The best of it all is that we are being made the laughing stock of the Chinese and of the so-called reformers who won the day in March, 1931.

That must not be, Sir, and I appeal to you as the natural mouthpiece of hard-working men, that is, of the better element in Shanghai, to use your influence once again in combating this insidous evil, which is a shocking scandal and cannot fail to affect residents in every nook and corner of Shanghai.

I am not a prude and not a reformer, But that a certain section of the body of foreigners living in Shanghai should be able to defy public opinion and get away with it is a crying shame which calls for immediate action.

INDIGNANT.

Shanghai, Aug. 12 1931.

⁂

(North-China Daily News, Aug. 14)

A Practical Query

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—It is ridiculous that one should start an argument in this hot weather but it just happened that two men while discussing "Indignant's" letter dealing with gambling in Shanghai touched upon the subject of "Chance and Probabilities" in connection with the roulette wheel and thus arrived at an argument which ended with a $100 bet. It is likely that the winner will agree to give the above sum to some Benevolent Society and I shall therefore feel much obliged, if you will kindly publish my letter in your Correspondence Column, so that we may reach a solution through some of your kind readers, who will—acting as authority on mathematics—settle this argument.

The Query: We both agree that in one hundred consecutive spins of the roulette wheel (with 18 red and 18 black numbers, evenly distributed and disregarding the zero, to simplify matters) there will be a certain "maximum", by which the total of either red or black will predominate. In other words: it is possible to figure out mathematically what this maximum should be. I maintain that only two factors are necessary in this case, viz., the number of spins (100) and the number of colours (2). My friend, who studied high mathematics and holds an engineer's degree from a University in Europe, insists that this maximum also depends on the condition that there are eighteen reds and eighteen on the wheel. In other words that this maximum will be different, should there be only ten reds and ten blacks, and again different with a wheel with only five blacks and five reds. He further insists, that should the wheel be divided simply into two halves (one red and one black), it would be impossible to ascertain mathematically such maximum at all.

I shall much appreciate, if some kind reader will volunteer to explain this perhaps very simple problem and give the reason "why" in order to decide our bet.

PASCAL.

Shanghai, Aug. 13, 1931.

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(North-China Daily News, Aug. 14)

Gambling in Shanghai-A Retort

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Permit me to answer few words to Mr. "Indignant."

You proclaim, dear Mr. "Indignant," the triumphant victory of S.M.C. by closing the dog racing in the International Settlement.

Such a victory, Dear Sir, was, in my opinion, a victory "a la Pyrrhus" (you know, I presume, Mr. Pyrrhus), because the most powerful sitadel of the Gambling in Shanghai is still on his feet; I mean the Shanghai Race Course.

And I am ready to celebrate with full pomp, the alleged victory, when the S.M.C. shall announce the closing of the Race Course.

You certainly will join, and it will be a happy day, except for the many charitable institutions who receive great help from the S.R.C.

I will not deal with the reasons which have directed the French Authorities not to follow the International Settlement: this is not my business, as my Boy says.

But, perhaps, the French responsible Authorities have a different idea of the rights duly and legally constituted.

Have the French Authorities been right in granting permission for the Auditorium or the Candidrome? Once more, that is not my business. But since the necessary authorisations have geen given, is it possible for the same authorities to cancel without notice, what they did a year before, because few interested Chinese organisations hue and cry in behalf of the common sense and honesty?

Perhaps the reasons given by such Chinese organisations are well grounded, but will you tell me, dear Mr. "Indignant," of what nationality is the crowd attending the Auditorium or the Canidrome?

You say that you are not a prude and not a reformer: but I suppose you are just.

Then, why are you always seeking the mote in the neighbour's eye?

The gambling, you say, reigns unhindered in the French Concession: will you follow me, on the next evening and, if you pay the expenses, I will show you many interesting things in the International Settlement.

If your sense of honesty is really directing you, you must take in hand a general washing and, believe me, there is dirty linen all over in Shanghai.

In conclusion, excuse me to tell you in French: "Occupez-vous de vos affaires et laissez-nous donc la paix."

PAUL PREMET.

Shanghai, Aug. 13, 1931.

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(Evening Post, Aug. 5)

Gambling House Attacked

To The Editor

For the sake of many I request you kindly to publish the following lines in one of your nearest issues.

As no doubt you will recall as notes appeared also in your valuable paper last December—the police of the International Settlement raided a gambling house which was then situated in 306, Avenue Foch and arrested the gang of crooks and cardsharps who run the place. The "manager" of the house, Mr. S. Ginsburg, got 5 months and $1,000 fine and—his aids lesser terms.

After this gentleman was released from Amoy Road —he immediately transferred his activities to the French Concession and organized gambling on even larger scale than previously in the International Settlement in house No. 100, Route des Soeurs under a signboard "Commercial Club."

Because of a large number of agents employed by this clever organizer whose duties it is to call on various places of amusement and invite people often half drunk to try their "luck" either at the dice tables or Chemin de Fer Cabaret girls are also busy assistants in taking down to the place of their "friends" after the closing hours) the number of visitors is large. When somebody mentions that it may be dangerous to go there—S. Ginsburg and his aids assure that the place is run under a proper club license, etc.

The majority of victims of this place are the Russians of Shanghai and if it will go on as it does at the present for another two or three months there are bound to be suicides, embezzlements, etc.

The authorities are bound to stop this or otherwise they will be responsible for the woe and crime that is created.

The place at 100 Route des Soeurs was formerly the Polish Commercial Club but when the Polish Minister found out its real nature—he asked the French authorities to close it up. But before the order came the proprietors of the club managed to secure a license for the same club just having changed slightly the name, viz. instead of Polish Comercial Club—simply COMMERCIAL CLUB.

The place in no way is a club. There is not a single member, no members fees, no committee, just two proprietors and their manager, S. Ginsburg, with a crowd of exjail birds and a crew of agents.

The place is open 24 hours of the day, gambling is going on for cash, checks and chits, mostly for cash.

The place besides a crew of experienced operators is full of all kinds of criminals and pocket picking is almost a daily occurrence.

"GEE."

Error Recorded in Recent Civil Service Examinations

Nanking telegrams disclose considerable dissatifaction with the way in which the recent Higher Civil Service examination were conducted at Nanking last month. One of the incidents has to do with an error in the calculation of the marks of Liu Shih-chang, a candidate for the diplomatic and consular service examinations. Although he was not included in the "pass" list it was later announced that we should have been had his marks been correctly calculated. A *Kuo Min* message says that it is feared that such a serious blunder at the very first series of Civil Service Examinations conducted by the National Government may discredit the whole system in the eyes of the public.

In reporting the matter, President Tai Chi-tao pointed out that the heavy strain which had been put on the handful of staffmembers during the Examinations period is partly responsible for the error. While his staff who had worked as much as 16 hours a day could not be held accountable for the blunder, he himself can not evade responsibility for having failed to foresee such possibilities and taken steps accordingly, he pleaded. Messrs. You Yu-jen, Ting Wei-fen, and Yeh Chu-tsang have been appointed to investigate into the matter.

The 99 successful candidates were awarded certificates at a ceremony held at the Examination Yuan Aug. 12 under the chairmanship of Tai Chi-tao.

It is understood that steps are being taken by the Examination Yuan for the appointment of the successful candidates at the recent Higher Civil Service Examinations to suitable posts in the various Government organs. A set of regulations is being drawn up to govern the appointment of successful candidates at civil service examinations in order to ensure that such candidates may be given immediate employment following the examinations.

Second Thorburn Investigation Proves Fruitless

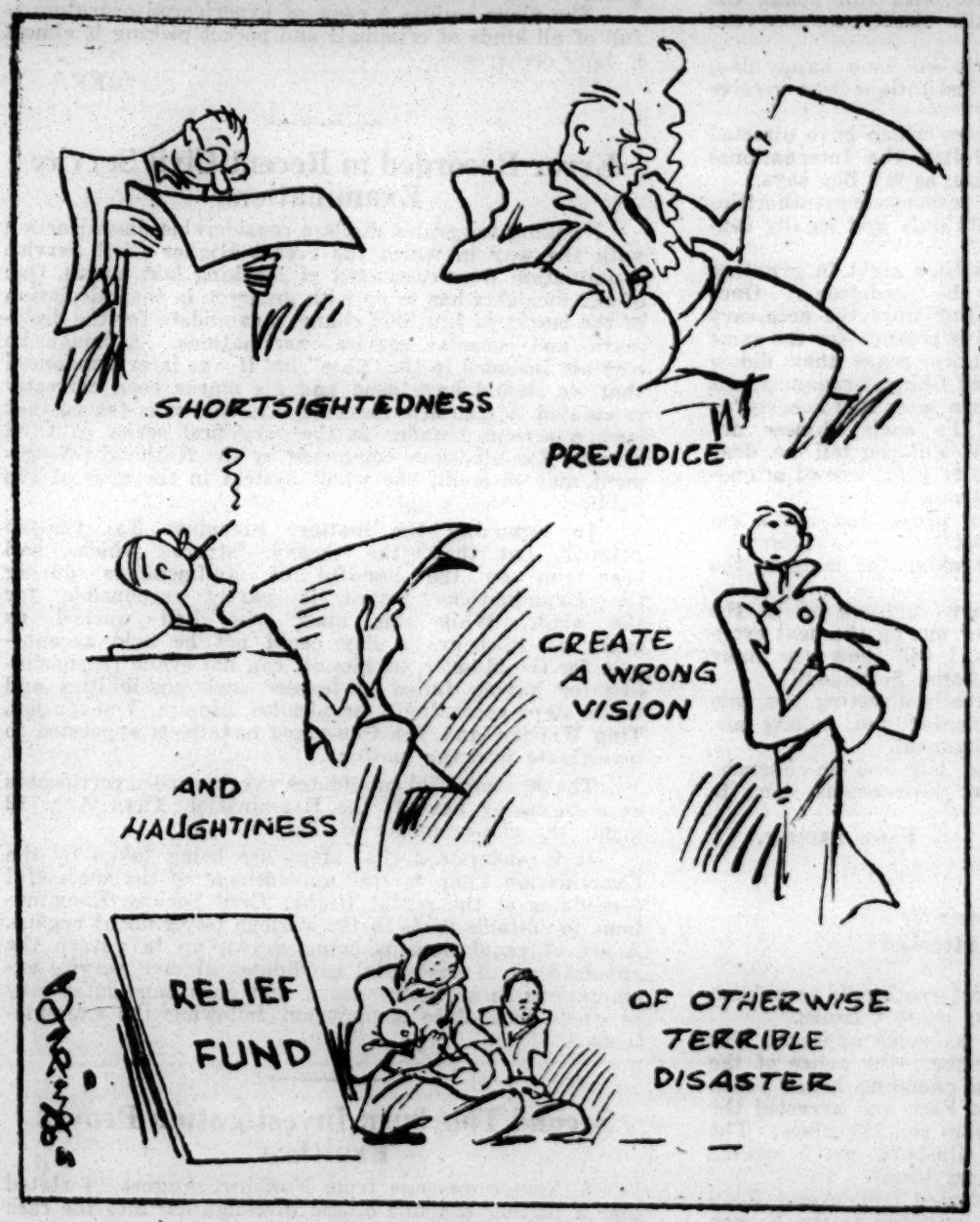
A *Reuter* message from Nanking, August 14 stated that a further official Chinese investigation into the case of John Thorburn, the British youth who disappeared about two months ago, was instituted as the result of the recent representations of the British Government made through Sir Miles Lampson. It was conducted by the Vice-Minister of War, General Chen Yih, at Soochow where, according to various unofficial reports, Thorburn was last seen. While he was at Soochow General Chen Yih attended a tiffin party in his honor, and he was present at a review of the local garrison.

His report to the Foreign Office has thrown no further light on the case, nor indeed added anything material to the previous Chinese official report. Like the latter, the Vice-Minister's report mentions a fracas near Soochow between an unknown person (or persons) and some Chinese soldiers, in which two soldiers were shot, the assailant escaping. It also reiterates the statement in the previous Chinese official report that no foreigner had been arrested and subsequently killed.

Flood-Famine Crisis Responsible for Peace Movement—Wheat Loan from America?

Herbert Hoover, President of the United States, on Wednesday, August 19, sent a telegram to President Chiang Kai-shek expressing the sympathies of the American people for China in connection with the flood-famine situation. A report by the United Press from New York on August 19 stated that plans probably would be completed for the immediate shipment to China of 30,000,000 bushels of wheat for use in feeding the Chinese refugees. The wheat will be advanced on long-term credits ranging from 10 to 20 years.

THE necessity for the entire Chinese nation to devote its undivided attention to the flood-famine crisis has been responsible for definite moves with the object of bringing about an early solution of the political crisis between Nanking and Canton. The National State Council at Nanking on Monday, August 17 sent telegraphic instructions to all of the Kuomintang elder-statesmen to return to the Capital immediately for the purpose of considering the proposals for a peaceful adjustment of the domestic political situation in order that the Government may devote its undivided attenton to the flood-famine situation which now rates as a major cataclysm. At the same time Gen. Chiang Kai-shek issued instructions to the Government troops in Hunan province to adopt a defensive attitude instead of engaging in battle with the Cantonese and Kwangsi rebel troops which have invaded Hunan. Gen. Chiang's telegram to Gen. Ho Chien, head of the Hunan provincial government, stated that the Government was prepared to send five divisions into that province immediately in case such was necessary, but that a solution of the Canton situation may be expected shortly. The presence in Nanking of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and other high officials of the Government in connection with the funeral services of Madame Soong has also provided opportunity for immediate consideration of both the political and flood-relief situations.



BY SAPAJOU

THE TRUE PERSPECTIVE.

This cartoon from the North-China Daily News on August 17 emphasizes the need for overcoming "shortsightedness, prejudice and haughtiness" in the foreign community and the adoption of a humanitarian attitude in regard to the present flood-famine situation.

That the Government is taking energetic steps to cope with the flood-famine situations was indicated on August 14 when a National Flood Relief Commission was created and given supreme authority to coordinate and supervise all relief operations. The Commission will be headed by T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance and will include in its membership, Liu Shang-ching, Minister of Interior, Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Industries; Hsu Shih-ying, head of the Government famine relief organization, and Chu Ching-lan, who has had charge of the famine relief work in the Northwest. T. K. Tseng will serve as secretary-general of the Commission which will have its headquarters at the Shanghai office of the Ministry of Finance, 1c Kiukiang Road. Various foreigners and Chinese civilians will cooperate in the work of the Commission, the initial efforts being directed at a survey of the extent of the flood and resulting destitution along the Yangtsze Valley. John Earl Baker, technical adviser to the Ministry of Railways, who has had extensive experience in famine relief work in North China in recent years has been loaned to the Commission. Mr.

Baker departed by airplane for Hankow on August 18 for the purpose of making a preliminary survey of the situation in that area. F. W. Maze, Inspector-General of Customs has also departed for the Upper Yangtsze on a similar mission. The Government statement issued on August 14 declared there was a realization of the extreme gravity of the disaster, which undoubtedly constitutes the most serious national calamity in recent years. The statement also emphasized the important point that relief measures were not to be purely governmental, but that the cooperation of civilian relief agencies in all parts of the nation would be invited. Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Industries, will have charge of the work of coordinating the activities of private relief agencies, both foreign and Chinese. As a preliminary step the National Famine Relief Commission, with the Government's backing, has communicated with all governmental agencies in the flooded districts with the object of obtaining definite information regarding the extent of the disaster and the number of people requiring immediate assistance. Private firms with branches in the interior of the country have also been asked to assist in the survey. The Commission's activities will include all possible phases of relief service, embracing the feeding of the refugees, raising of funds and distribution, transport of relief supplies, hygiene and sanitation and disease-prevention service. As soon as the floods recede the Commission will immediately inaugurate an extensive work embracing the repair and construction of dykes and canals and rehabilitation of the flooded areas, including needed road construction. A large staff of Chinese and foreign engineers is being recruited for this purpose. For immediate expenses the Ministry of Finance has appropriated the sum of $2,000,000 from the salt funds and has also announced plans for floating a $10,000,000 loan based on the tobacco and wine revenues.

According to a report from *The Review's* correspondent in Nanking on August 18 the Chinese Government, acting upon the recommendation of American commercial and missionary organizations at Shanghai, has made unofficial inquiries in Washington looking toward the obtaining of a large supply of wheat now in the possession of the U. S. Farm Aid Board. The Chinese Government's plans embrace the purchase of several million bushels of American wheat which could be used for immediate free relief and later could be dispensed in the form of wages for work done on the repair and reconstruction of dykes, river improvement, land rehabilitation and road construction. Hope was expressed that the U. S. Farm Aid Board would be prepared to ship to China on liberal terms a large quantity of the surplus wheat which is now being held by the American Government for the purpose of stabilizing wheat prices. The report from Nanking quoted a Government spokesman as stating, "With millions of people of a friendly nation face to face with starvation for lack of food supplies, it is unthinkable that public opinion in America would permit such large quantities of wheat to be destroyed. By sending to China a large quantity of America's surplus, not only would an embarrassing surplus be removed from the market and the purchasing power of millions of people be restored, but a tremendous humanitarian object would be achieved."

Pending the completion of the Government's survey it is impossible to state definitely the actual extent of the flood situation, the property loss or the number of people rendered homeless and destitute. Earlier reports which placed the number affected by the floods at 50,000,000 and the number of destitute at 10,000,000 are now believed to be an under-estimation of the actual situation. A report by the official *Kuomin* service on August 17 stated that the seven most seriously affected provinces are Hupeh, Anhwei, Kiangsu, Chekiang, Honan, Hunan and Kiangsi. The report stated that in addition to the Yangtsze Valley provinces, serious floods also existed in such remote places as Kweichow and Szechuen, while an almost equally serious situation exists in Shantung where ten counties in the southern part of the province are inundated. Traffic on the Lung-Hai railway which crosses northern Kiangsu, Anhwei and Honan provinces has been suspended.

Perhaps the most authoritative report from a foreign source was issued August 18 from Hankow which estimated that the number of people rendered homeless by the floods in Hunan, Honan, Hupeh and Anhwei provinces exceeded 31,000,000 with more than 10,000,000 without food and in a destitute condition. Flood refugees in the Hankow district already exceed 300,000 with many more thousands arriving daily. The report stated that the food situation was already acute. A report by the Commissioner of Customs in Changsha, Hunan province, stated that 40,000 persons had been drowned and that the damages suffered probably would exceed $173,000,000 in that province alone. The rice area inundated in Hunan was estimated at $200, 000 mow or more than 30,000 acres. It was estimated that the province would require $24,000,000 for relief purposes the first month.

Conditions of almost indescribable misery prevail in the densely populated Wu-Han cities (Hankow, Hanyang and Wuchang)where more than 2,000,000 people reside normally. The Yangtsze River reached a flood stage of 53 feet early in the present week with the Bund under seven feet of water. The depth of the water throughout Hankow ranged from four to twenty feet and large 100-ton junks were navigating the principal streets. Thousands of deaths have been caused by the collapse of buildings where people had sought refuge on the upper floors. The collapse of one building caused the deaths of more than 1,000 persons. Reports in the Shanghai newspapers told of numerous instances where hundreds of people were drowned as the result of the collapse of dykes and railway embankments where they had sought refuge with their movable property including work and food animals. The situation in the rural districts is particularly acute as the rivers overflowed their banks shortly following the harvesting of the wheat crop and the planting of the fall rice crop. The result was the destruction of both crops with the exception of small quantities of wheat which the farmers were able to carry with them when they fled from their farms. In the Hankow district there have already developed serious disease epidemics, due to the failure of the water supply and inferior quality of the food available. Dr. J. Heng Liu, head of the Central Government Health Department at Nanking, departed for Hankow on August 18 to arrange for the inauguration of disease-prevention service.

The refugees in the Wu-Han Area now reach about 700,000. The question of feeding and providing for them

is becoming a difficult problem. The Emergency Flood Relief Committee has arranged with the various Government railways and steamship companies for free transportation of those refugees who wish to seek fresh means of livelihood in other provinces.

Plague-prevention corps are being dispatched to the flood-stricken areas in the country to inoculate the refugees against epidemic diseases and to adopt other preventive measures, according to a recent decision of the General Relief Committee at Nanking. The plague-prevention corps will be jointly organized by the Public Health Administration of the Ministry of Interior and various Central medical organs.

Reports on the dire flood conditions in Hankow were considered at the meeting of the State Council at Nanking August 11. A telegram from President Chiang Kai-shek requesting that steps be taken for the relief of the people in the Wu-Han Area was read at the meeting. It was decided that the Ministry of Interior be instructed to devise necessary relief measures in conjunction with the General Relief Committee.

A telegram from General Ho Cheng-chun, Chairman of the Hupeh Provincial Government, reporting on the flood conditions in the province, points out that the disaster is without parallel in the past 60 years. He denies the charge that there was negligence in flood-prevention measures on the part of the Provincial Authorities, and asserts that, according to careful investigations conducted in the afflicted areas, whatever was within human power had been carried out to cope with the calamity.

No sooner had the last rains ceased in the Wu-Han area than outbreaks of fire were reported to have burst out in different parts of Hankow city. Houses already weakened by the floods made little resistance when licked by the flames and rapidly crumbled into ruin. Hundreds of people were buried in the debris, which together with the trees uprooted by the force of the recent storms, are rendering communications and rescue work a well-nigh impossible task.

Most of the small dams erected along the river-front for the special purpose of facilitating pumping operations have been washed away. With the water in the streets reaching an equal level with that of the Yangtsze River, drainage was out of the question.

People Flee from Wu-Han Area

A general exodus of people from the Wu-Han Area began August 18. Thousands of refugees are leaving by boat for the lower reaches to avoid further sufferings. Most of them are bound for Kiangsi, Anhwei or Nanking, and others finding their way to Shanghai. Diseases such as dysentery and other intestinal troubles have broken out and are rapidly spreading among the flood victims due to bad food and water. The merchants of the various shipping companies were flooded up to the ceiling of the first stories, while in some places the water was 15 feet high.

The National Flood Relief Commission met in Shanghai August 16 under the chairmanship of T. V. Soong. The meeting was attended by Hsu Shih-ying, Dr. H. H. Kung, Wang Peh-chun, John Earl Baker, Dr. A. N. Young, Chang Kia-ngau, Dr. J. H. Liu, Dr. W. S. New and others. The Commission has decided to invite a number of prominent Chinese and foreigners to become additional members of the Commission.

At a meeting of the General Relief Committee in Nanking August 15 it was decided that the sum of $1,000,000 be immediately remitted for emergency relief to the seven provinces most seriously affected by the floods, namely, Hupeh, Anhwei, Hunan, Kiangsu, Kiangsi, Honan and Chekiang. In view of the exceptionally grave conditions at Hankow, a special relief fund of $70,000 will be allotted to that city while an additional sum of $20,000 will also be remitted for the expenses of plague-prevention measures in Hankow.

The embankments around the Japanese Concession collapsed on the night of August 14. As a result, the Japanese Concession, which was the only spot unaffected, was inundated to a depth of five feet. The electric power station in the Concession was submerged and the whole city was thrown into darkness.

With the exception of the Japanese Consulate, the Tungjen Hospital, the Meiji Primary School, and the Recreation Club, the entire Japanese Concession of Hankow became flooded, the water at places reaching up to the second story of the buildings.

Water pouring down from the upper reaches of the River caused a further rise in the Wu-Han region Yangtsze August 16. The authorities abandoned all attempts at keeping out the water and concentrated on the more practical step of removing the refugees to safer quarters in other districts or to other provinces.

There is no reservoir system in Wuchang, the inhabitants having been dependent upon well water for drinking purposes. With the city now under more than two feet of water the only means of securing drinking water has been removed.

The Hankow Customs reported the height of the Yangtsze on August 15 as 51 feet 8 inches.

The air in the Hankow region is rent with the cries of the destitute as houses continue to collapse. In the heart of Honkow city where the commercial district is situated, people are walking in water reaching up to the neck. Boats and sampans are the only means of communication.

The former British Concession at Hankow was under 10 feet of water August 15. In the German Concession all factories had to close. Business is practically at a standstill.

For the immediate relief of the thirty-three flood-stricken districts in Hupeh, the Emergency Relief Committee has remitted a sum of $5,000 to each district. The Hunan Provincial Government is stated to be also sending rice to help in feeding the numberless refugees in the Wu-Han Area.

Both the *Hankow Herald* and the *Central China Post* have been forced to suspend publication. Business in Hankow, the most important commercial center in all of inland China, is paralyzed.

Heavy rain accompanied by a strong north wind considerably weakened the various repaired dykes. Five hundred houses in the Liuchiamiao district at Hankow collapsed, burying many of the inhabitants.

According to estimates prepared by the Hupeh Provincial authorities, the damage to property and crops in the outlying districts of Wuchang as a result of the collapse of the Wuchang waterlock exceeds $10,000,000. Practically all farm crops and live-stock in the entire suburbs of Hankow were lost when the dam at Tansuichi gave way.

Pope Contributes to Relief Fund

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Nanking has received a telegram from the Apostolic Delegate at Peiping expressing the Pope's deep sympathy with the adversities of the people of China brought about by the floods. The Pope has contributed 200,000 liras for relief.

The section of the Grand Canal passing through Hopei province again rose to a dangerous height August 12. It is reckoned that the loss to various districts in Hopei from floods is $40,000,000 while that resulting from the recent war totals $70,000,000.

Great numbers of decomposed corpses and carcases of cattle are floating about in the flood waters in the suburbs of Huai-an, north Kiangsu, as a result of the overflow of the Grand Canal.

Chuang Sung-fu, Acting Chairman of the Huai River Conservancy Board, is urging the people to adopt wheat as their staple food so as to relieve the heavy demand for rice, the supply of which has been considerably reduced by the flood disasters.

Overseas Chinese residing abroad, are being appealed to for contributions. Besides telegraphing a detailed report of the flood situation, Lin Hu and Chen Kia-kan (popularly known as the Chinese rubber king in the South Seas) have been requested to organize campaigns for the solicitation of funds.

The temperature at Nanking passed the 100 degrees Fahrenheit mark August 14. All Party and Government organs temporarily suspend functioning. At Tientsin the temperature registered 105 degrees on the night of August 12. The next morning heavy rainfall commenced.

The price of rice is soaring in Nanking. First grade rice is being quoted at $13 per picul. The Food Control Bureau of the Municipality of Nanking has issued an order to the rice merchants strictly prohibiting profiteering.

The Siang River at Changsha rose to a dangerous height August 14. The prices of rice and other daily necessities are rapidly rising, first grade rice selling at over $11 per picul. Under the auspices of the Hunan Flood Relief Committee charity performances are being held in the Changsha theatres to raise funds for emergency relief.

Vast areas along the banks of both the Grand Canal and the Chisui River in north Kiangsu were inundated, according to Sun Hung-chieh, Provincial Reconstruction Commissioner for Kiangsu.

According to General Chang Fang, civil commissioner of the province, the famine area, in Honan province, covers over 40 counties, about 20 of which suffered from the floods. A telegram from Kaifeng says that, generally speaking, the people in North Honan are suffering from civil war, in West Honan, from bandits; and in East and South Honan, from floods.

Prospects for a Peaceful Settlement of the Canton-Nanking Squabble

ALTHOUGH the Central Government at Nanking has been devoting its attention for a considerable time to the matter of reaching a peaceful solution of the political complications with Canton, it still remains to be seen whether the situation can be adjusted without resort to military force. Up to the present the negotiations have been by telegraph and have consisted of an exchange of views between Chang Chi and Wu Tieh-chen, members of the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee who are now in Peiping, and Ku Ying-fan and Sun Fo who are leaders in the Canton movement. While Gen. Chiang Kai-shek is obvously aware of the moves which have been made on behalf of the Nanking Government, he has not as yet intervened personally in the negotiations. A report from Nanking on August 17 said that the State Council had requested Chang Chi, who is vice-chairman of the Judicial Council and Wu Tieh-chen, a member of the C. E. C. to proceed to Nanking from Peiping for a consideration of various proposals which have been advanced for adjusting the troubles between Nanking and the South. Also it was stated that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek had instructed Ho Chien, head of the Hunan provincial government not to make any hostile moves, even though the Kwangsi rebel troops had invaded the southern section of his province. Gen. Chiang stated that a solution of the Canton situation might be expected shortly. Of further interest in connection with the moves for peace was a *Kuomin* report from Nanking on August 18 stating that Wu Tze-hui, veteran Party leader affilated with the Nanking Government, had gone to Peiping for the purpose of sounding out political and military leaders on the situation. Ting Wei-fen, another C. E. C. member at Nanking delivered an address on August 17 emphasizing the necessity for peace in view of the serious flood situation which demands the united attention of the nation. He declared that the Government still adhered to its declared policy of seeking an amicable solution of the trouble through peaceful means and regular Party procedure.

While there has been no official statement of Nanking's proposals, dispatches from Canton which appear further on in these columns indicate quite clearly Canton's reactions. Also there is quite definite evidence that Nanking's peace proposals have precipitated violent dissension in the Canton camp resulting in several members of that faction departing for Hongkong on political "sick-leave." The chief opponents of a peaceful adjustment at Canton are Wang Ching-wei, leader of the Leftist faction and Sun Fo, both of whom have issued declarations that there can be no peaceful settlement so long as Gen. Chiang Kai-shek remains at the head of the Central Government. Wang Ching-wei, accompanied by h family and secretarial staff, departed for Hongkong several days ago, announcedly because of Wang's illness, but reports from Hongkong indicated that his real purpose was to hold a conference with Eugene Chen, Chang Fa-kwei and other Leftists with the object of bringing pressure on Gen. Chen Chi-tang and Ku Ying-fen who apparently are taking a more moderate view of the situation. A report in the *South China Monring Post* (Hongkong) on Aug. 12 stated that Gen. Chen Chi-tang had issued orders definitely holding up further troop movements pending the outcome of the negotiations. Also it was stated that Canton had modified its demands for the resignation of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and was now insisting only upon certain restrictions being placed on Gen. Chiang's alleged "arbitrary" power. The statement was made that Gen. Chen Chi-tang might agree to patch up the trouble on the basis of a re-arrangement of the military and civil administrations at Nanking. A further report stated that Canton would be willing to make peace providing some means could be worked out for limiting the powers of the Nanking Generalissimo; complete reorganization of the Kuomintang Party; immediate release of Hu Han-ming and Li Chai-sum from detention in Nanking and amnesty for all members of the Party who had been excommunicated since 1927. Of direct interest in connection with the attitude of the Left Wing faction in the Kuomintang toward the present peace negotiations was the arrest in Shanghai on August 17 of Teng Yen-ta, prominent Leftist, who has been residing in Shanghai for a considerable period. Alleging that Teng was involved in intrigue against the Government, Nanking asked the Settlement authorities to arrest rim and turn him over to the local military. Eleven other members of the Teng group were also arrested at the same time, the list including Hsuan Chi, Chang Chong, Hsu Chen, King Fu-hsien, Teng Yi, Chang Hsiao-sun, Wong Ping-chin, Hwang Chi-yao, Hwang Su, Li Jen-yin and one other whose name was not given. Teng Yen-ta, although affiliated with the Left Wing faction and formerly prominent in the Hankow Government in 1927, has not been in Canton recently and according to report was serving as a sort of agent of the Leftists in Shanghai.

The actual existence of Peace negotiations between the Nanking and Canton groups has not, however, entirely removed Canton's apprehensions regarding a possible invasion of Kwangtung province by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's troops. Latest reports from Canton indicate that Gen. Chen Chi-tang suspects Nanking of plans to invade the East River District of Kwangtung from Fukien province, as a result of which Gen. Chen has dispatched strong forces to the Swatow district. Previously most of Gen. Chen's troops were concentrated in the environs of Canton and along the railway running northward to Shiukwan. As indicated in previous reports on the Canton situation there never has been any definite evidence that Gen. Chen Chi-tang intended to weaken his military control of Canton by embarking on a military adventure toward the Yangtsze Valley. On the other hand he has devoted his major efforts to a strengthening of his military position at Canton, while at the same time advancing funds and military supplies to the Kwangsi faction in the hope that the Kwangsi rebels would

conduct the fighting operations against the Central Government's forces in Hunan and Kiangsi province. Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's alleged action in appointing Gen. Chen Ming-hsu as Pacification Commissioner of Kwangtung has also served to increase the anxiety of Gen. Chen Chi-tang as the undisputed military controller of the South China metropolis. Gen. Chen Ming-hsu, commander of the 19th Route Army (Cantonese), was ousted from Canton by Gen. Chen Chi-tang early last spring and as a result has been supporting the Central Government in the anti-Communist war in southern Kiangsi.

Aside from the complications which have been produced at Canton by the Nanking peace proposals, there has been little change in the actual situation in the South. The Kwangsi Generals Li Tsung-jen and Bei Tsung-chi have mobilized their forces along the Kwangsi-Hunan border and have made a slight advance into Hunan where little resistance has been met. Fundamentally, Canton's chief trouble is financial, the political and military leaders experiencing serious difficulty in raising funds for the financing of their "National Government" and a military adventure in the bargain. Chinese merchants and bankers in Canton have almost unanimously refused to underwrite the $30,000,000 "premium" bond issue which the Canton Government issued on the security of the Canton Customs surplus, and in addition the Canton Chamber of Commerce has refused to submit to various tax-impositions ordered by the Government, particularly a so-called "business-tax" which is based on the capitalization of the firms.

Likewise there has been little change in the situation in the North except a sort of readjustment of political appointees in the Northwestern provinces necessitated by the elimination of Gen. Shang Chen as head of the Shansi provincial government. The return of the Shansi militarist Yen Hsi-shan has caused a serious split in the province between the adherents of Yen and those who are favorable to Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang and the Central Government. That the return of Yen Hsi-shan has been a disturbing factor is indicated in statement by Gen. Hsu Yung-chang the recently appointed acting chairman of Shansi who declares that Yen will be ejected from the province in the event he again attempts to start trouble. Gen. Hsu has the support of both Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang and Gen. Chiang Kai-shek. Practically all of Gen. Shih Yu-shan's rebel troops have been re-distributed among the various commanders in the North. A *Kuomin* report on Aug. 17 stated that some 30,000 of them are being sent to Hangchow for training and "education." Another *Kuomin* report on August 18 stated that Gen. Fu Tso-yi, formerly commander of Yen Hsi-shan's troops in the Peiping-Tientsin district had been appointed chairman of the Suiyuan provincial government in place of Gen. Li Pei-chi, who had resigned. The appointment of Fu Tso-yi to this post was interpreted as an indication of the growing strength of Gen. Yen Hsi-shan in Northern politics. Nanking apparently is strongly opposed to the petition sent to the Central Government by Li Shih-tseng (member of C. E. C.) urging a pardon for Yen except on the basis that Yen will repent of his past misdeeds or agree to depart from the country. A report from *The Review's* correspondent in Kaifeng, Honan dated August 13 stated that conditions were again quiet in that province following the defeat of Shih Yu-shan. Officials of the Honan provincial government staged a mass-meeting in Kaifeng on August 15, 16 and 17 in celebration of the defeat of Shih and his elimination from North China. A report from Tsinan on Aug. 13 stated that Shih Yu-shan had secretly sailed from Tsingtao on a Japanese steamer for Dairen, the Japanese port in South Manchuria where most of the ousted Northern generals and politicians are granted refuge by the Japanese military authorities. It was from Dairen that Gen. Yen Hsi-shan was transported in a Japanese airplane back to his home province a short time ago. Gen. Chiang Kai-shek issued an order on August 12 placing Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang in complete charge of military rehabilitaton in the provinces north of the Yellow River. Gen. Chiang's order stated that in the event of any further revolts in the North the Central Government would immediately dispatch troops to assist Marshal Chang in preserving national unity.

COMMUNIST GANGS DEFEATED AND SCATTERED

A *Kuomin* telegram from Nanchang on August 18 stated that practically all of the red-bandit headquarters and fortified posts in Southern Kiangsi and Fukien provinces had been occupied by Government troops and the Communist gangs had practically all been broken up and scattered. All of the village "soviet" administrations have been broken up and handbills scattered over the countryside from Government airplanes have advised the peasants to return to their homes and resume their legitimate occupations. Many of the reds have fled into Fukien and Hunan provinces and into eastern Kwangtung but since most of them have lost their rfles they are no longer considered a menace. A report by the Kiukiang correspondent of *The Shanghai Times* on August 16 stated that conditions in Kiangsi province had greatly improved due to the presence in the province of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek which had restored the morale of the people. The correspondent stated that most of the Communist armies had been defeated and the "soviet" governments broken up, but he hazarded the opinion that it would be necessary for Gen. Chiang Kai-shek to establish permanent garrisons in the former sovietized areas otherwise the red menace would again develop. He also stated that many of the Communists had fled into northeastern Kiangsi, hence it would be necessary for the Government to send troops into that area. It was reported from Nanking on August 17 that the Government is organizing an "airplane pursuit squadron" composed of some 20 modern-type German pursuit planes which would be placed in permanent service in Kiangsi province for use against the communists. An American aviator has been employed to train Chinese pilots in the use of the planes. Apparently the last and most serious engagement with the Communists occurred on August 14 when the Government troops surrounded and defeated some 20,000 reds in the vicinity of Kulungkang, located near Hingkuo in southeastern Kiangsi. Several thousand were killed and the remainder taken prisoners.

EUGENE CHEN DEPARTS FROM JAPAN

A telegram by the Japanese *Rengo* service on August 14 stated that Eugene Chen, Foreign Minister of the Canton "National Government" had departed from Japan on his way back to Canton. Mr. Chen was quoted as stating that his purpose in going to Japan was to obtain first-hand information regarding Japanese opinion as to the present situation in China, and not for the purpose of Japanese support of the Canton Government as had been reported in the newspapers. Chen declared that the Canton Government plans to call a National People's Congress in October which he stated would be representative of the entire country. Chen also claimed that the Canton "National Government" was not composed of secessionists, but represented the entire country and that the chief object of the Canton administration was to obtain the elimination of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek. Chen ment had consented to arms shipments to the Central also expressed "deep regret" that the American Govern-Government at Nanking had declared his intention of lodging a strong protest at Washington immediately upon his return to Canton. In an interview with *Reuters* correspondent in Tokyo, Eugene Chen claimed that both Feng Yu-hsiang and Yen Hsi-shan were in alliance with Canton and that a further revolt in the North would occur shortly. A further *Reuter* report from Canton on August 8 quoted officials of the Canton Government as stating that the system of district autonomy would shortly be inaugurated in the Liang-Kwang province. Hope was expressed that self-government would eventually raise the standard of living of the peasant classes and thus prevent the further spread of Communism.

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Hongkong, August 15, (3 p.m.)—Wang Ching-wei, leader of the Left Wing in the Kuomintang and prominent member of the Canton "National Government" State Council arrived in Hongkong from Canton today. Mr. Wang was accompanied by Mrs. Wang and their son, a German doctor and a number of secretaries. Simultaneously with Mr. Wang's arrival it was announced that he was seriously ill and suffering from an attack of influenza which necessitated complete rest and quiet and relief from state affairs. It was also announced that the State Council at Canton had granted Mr. Wang a week's leave in order to enable him to recuperate.

Mr. Wang's arrival here has naturally been responsible for the circulation of many rumors, one being to the effect that his real purpose is to meet Eugene Chen upon Chen's arrival from Japan, following which there will be held here an important conference with Gen. Chang Fa-kwei and other Leftists.

A report from Canton this morning also stated that Gen. Chen Chi-tang, commander of the Canton military likewise did not attend yesterday's meeting of the Canton State Council, the alleged reason being a serious attack of tooth-ache. It was stated that Gen. Chen is not receiving guests.

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Hongkong, August 16, (5 p.m.)—Although the salaries of the officers and men of the Canton "First Army Corps" are three months in arrears and department officials of the "National Government" have not yet been paid for July, Gen. Chen Chi-tang, commander of the Canton military today issued orders for the Finance Ministry to immediately appropriate the large sum of $13,000,000 for war purposes. Gen. Chen Chi-tang also ordered Lin Yun-chieh, chairman of the Kwangtung provincial government and concurrently Finance Minister to hand over the sum of $5,000,000 directly to the First Army Corps.

As a result of the impossibility of raising these funds, Lin Yun-chieh has tendered his resignation from the post of Finance Minister, but has agreed to continue as chairman of the province. In a statement issued yesterday, Mr. Lin urged the abolition of the old "tax-farming" system of raising money in Canton and recommended a modernization of the entire financial system in the South. He declared that the present funds available are insufficient to meet the needs of the civil-administration. Serious discontent has developed as a result of the inability of departmental officials to obtain their July salaries.

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Hongkong, August 16, (5 p.m.)—It was stated today that the reason for the sudden arrival of Wang Ching-wei together with his family and secretarial staff in Hongkong, was due to his disassatisfaction with the actions of other officials in the Canton "National Government" in connection with the recent negotiations for a peaceful settlement of the Canton-Nanking complications. Apparently with the idea of placating the Leftist leader and inducing him to rejoin the Canton Government, the Canton official news agency this afternoon issued a report claiming that Gen. Chen Chi-tang and other leaders of the Canton Movement had "flatly refused" Nanking's alleged peace offer except on the basis of the resignation of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek. Airplanes belonging to the forces of the Central Government in Kiangsi and Hunan flew over the rebel forces at Shiukwan during the weekend and dropped leaflets urging the troops to surrender and avoid further civilstrife.

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Hongkong, August 17, (7 P. M.)—According to reports from Canton today the leaders of the Canton "National Government" are at loggerheads over the questions of Nanking's recent peace offer and the further matter of dispatching funds to the North to assist Gen. Yen Hsi-shan in organizing another rebellion against the Central Government.

Wang Ching-wei, leader of the Left Wing faction in the Kuomintang, who is now in Hongkong on "sick-leave" has demanded that the Canton Government reject the Nanking peace overtures and at the same time send money to Gen. Yen Hsi-shan to finance a new rebellion. Gen. Chen Chi-tang, leader of the Canton military, has refused the demand to send money to Yen on the grounds that Canton is already suffering from the financial stringency and that Canton officials as well as the troops are far behind in the receipt of their salaries. As a result of the attacks on his policy, Gen. Chen Chi-tang is also reported to be suffering from "diplomatic illness" and is not attending the sessions of the Government Council.

Wang Ching-wei, who came to Hongkong with his family and staff of secretaries several days ago, presumably because of Wang's illness, has agreed to return to Canton immediately, providing Chen Chi-tang will consent to Wang's demand that Nanking's peace offer be rejected. Wang has insisted that Nanking's peace proposals be rejected and all conversations discontinues unless Gen. Chiang Kai-shek agrees to resign his office.

Most of Cantonese officialdom appear to be desirous of war against the Central Government, but as indicated serious differences of opinion have developed because of the obvious inability of Canton to finance a military expedition against the Central Government's forces in Kiangsi and Hunan.

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Hongkong, August 18, (2 P. M.)—The Canton Chinese General Chamber of Commerce has refused to accept the responsibility for disposing of the Canton Government's recent issue of $30,000,000 worth of "premium" bonds issued on the security of the Customs surplus. In a statement which the Chamber issued, it was declared that the financial responsibilities of the Chamber and Canton merchants are now most serious, hence the Chamber under no conditions could agree to accept more than 10 percent of the premium bonds for sale in Canton.

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Hongkong, August 18, (2 P. M.)—Sun Fo, late Minister of Railways in the National Government, but now affiliated with the Canton Movement, delivered a bellicose speech at the meeting of the State Council of the Canton "National Government" yesterday wherein he strongly denounced the peace negotiations now proceeding between Canton and Nanking. Sun Fo's opposition to the peace negotiations which apparently has the support of other politicians in the Canton Government, is thought likely to have a strong effect on Gen. Chen Chi-tang, possibly leading to a discontinuance of the negotiations.

Canton interprets Nanking's recent appointment of Gen. Chen Ming-shu as Pacification Commissioner of Kwangtung as an indication of an imminent attack by the Central Government's forces on Kwangtung. Canton expects Nanking's attack to be launched from Fukien province, hence Gen. Chen Chi-tang is rushing further reinforcements to the Swatow district.

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South China Morning Post, Hongkong, (August 10)—Canton issues report from Shiukwan claiming that Cantonese troops belonging to 1st Group Army Corps have occupied Tayuling, mountainous area on Kwangtung-Hunan border and thus far met with no opposition from Chiang Kai-shek's troops; claimed that Kwangsi purchased twelve airplanes and large quantity of munitions costing $2,000,000....Cantonese 22nd regiment of 3rd Army

left for Shiukwan to join advance forces; Generals Chen Chi-tang and Li Yeung-chin delivered speeches on departure of troops declaring that entire purpose is to eliminate Chiang Kai-shek; as 1st, 2nd and 3rd armies of 1st Group Army Corps are departing for front, Gen. Chen Chi-tang orders 1st and 4th Independent brigades to take up duties in North River District; 2nd and 3rd Independent brigades ordered to West River; 1st Flying Squardon makes reconnoitering expedition over southern Hunan from Shiukwan; Gen. Chen Chi-tang orders suspension of salary payments, temporarily to officers and soldiers of 1st G.A.C., also Party and civil staffs, however food and other expense items still paid....Reliably reported in Canton that fighting started between advance guards of Kwangsi troops and Chiang Kai-shek's forces in Southern Hunan; Kwangsi rushing reinforcements to Kweilin and Pinglok; all motor launches on West and Foo rivers commandeered for military transport by Gen. Bei Tsung-chi....Serious epidemic of cholera and plague in central Kwangsi.

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South China Morning Post, (August 11)—Canton report states Tsou Lu, leader of Western Hills faction in Kuomintang has wired Canton that he is returning to the South following completion of his mission in North.... Canton report alleged delay in return of C. C. Wu and Lin Sen to Canton is due to their work in collecting funds from overseas Chinese for Canton Movement....Despite construction of extensive fortifications in northern Kwangtung and troop mobilization, Canton continues to delay actual war declaration; delay attributed to shortage of finances and alleged non-arrival of arms and munitions....Cantonese airplanes reconnoitering southern Hunan report no apparent movement of Nanking troops toward border....Gen. Chen Chi-tang establishes headquarters at Shiukwan and apparently will content himself with defense of Kwangtung, leaving military activities to Kwangsi; Cantonese leaders anxious about Fukien situation due to reports Chiang Kai-shek planning invasion of eastern Kwangtung from that area....Canton leaders still unable to reach agreement on appointment of Field Marshal; report of clash of 4th G.A.C. in Hunan officially denied; alleged Chiang Kai-shek sent six new divisions to Fukien for purpose of invading Kwangtung Canton claims that one of Nanking's airplanes sent to spy on Kwangsi army at Kweilin was shot down by Kwangsi troops; another Nanking plane flying over Namhung in northern Kwangtung fired on but escaped....Gen. Ng Yee-wo, prominent Chinese military man in retirement at Macao was assasinated on Aug. 8; assasins escaped; Gen. Ng Yee-wo, although in reitrement was in command of troops in Chungshan district....Foochow report stated that Lin Mei-sheng, who allegedly sent from Shanghai to Fukien to stir up disorder, arrested by Foochow authorities and executed....P. C. Hsieh director of revenue department of Canton Customs makes tour of inspection of Customs stations.

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South China Morning Post, (Aug. 12)—Troop movements from South into Hunan definitely postponed on account of peace negotiations between Nanking and Canton....Stated that Canton has revised its demands which now include abolition of concentration of all military power in hands of one man and present dictatorial administration in Nanking; resignation of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek not now mentioned, hence possibility Canton and Nanking may reach agreement on basis of re-arrangement of military and civil administration at Nanking....While many telegrams exchanged between Canton and Nanking politicians, no information available regarding attitude of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek; stated Nanking delegates not likely to proceed South until Gen. Chiang consulted....Military tension in northern Kwangtung relaxed, but Canton proceeding with establishment of air-base at Shiukwan; also construction of fortifications; Canton claims receipt of large number of field guns from Europe....Canton report states Government decided to establish tobacco monopoly similar to existing opium monopoly; present Canton tobacco tax amounts to $300,000 but Government hopes through monopoly to increase revenue to $500,000 annually; Government planning immediate surcharge of 50 percent on present cigarette taxes, while Kwangsi has announced surtax of 80 percent——Canton report from Changsha alleges Gen. Ho Chien, head of Hunan provincial government, has resigned due to financial difficulties; Canton claims Ho's resignation due to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's decision to send additional troops into province; claimed most of Hunanese subordinate commanders favorable to Canton rather than Nanking....Canton report claims that Eugene Chen and Liu Chi-wen obtained $30,000,000 loan in Japan based on revenues of Canton-Shiukwan Railway ....Canton State Council discusses matter of alliance with Yen Hsi-shan and matter of supplying him with money to organize new rebellion in North....Canton claims Tsou Lu of Western Hills clique now in Tientsin but will return to Canton shortly....Canton mint turning out $500,000 in new coins daily.

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South China Morning Post, (Aug. 13)—Lin Yun-chieh, chairman of Kwangtung provincial government and Canton Finance Minister, resigns both posts due to financial stringency; Sun Fo a likely successor....British Consul at Shameen entertains officials of Canton Government....Generals Hsu Chung-chi and Chang Fa-kwei, both in Hongkong on sick leave, promise to return to Canton shortly....Further report on peace negotiations between Canton and Nanking claim that Canton insists on curbing of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's arbitrary military powers; complete reorganization of Kuomintang; immediate release of Hu Han-ming and Li Chai-sun from detention in Nanking; amnesty for all Kuomintang leaders who have been dismissed from office or excommunicated from the party since 1927....Kwangsi Generals Li Tsung--jen and Bei Tsung-chi invite Canton merchants to make loans and invest in mining properties in Kwangsi province, state Kwangsi willing to grant military protection to industrial establishments....Canton merchants demand abolition of tax on coal....Unnamed former military officer of Nanking's 18th Army who recently joined Canton, claims loss of $10,000 in banknotes which allegedly stolen from his room in a Canton hotel.

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South China Morning Post, (Aug. 14)—Wang Ching-wei, Leftist, states his peace terms: declares there can be no peace without the complete elimination of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek; claims purpose is to end dictatorial rule of one man in Party and Government....Canton *Central Press* reiterates demand for immediate resignation of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek....Generals Li Han-wan confer with Gen. Chang Fa-kwei on organization of Huand Huang Tsun-kan of Ironsides arrive in Canton to nan expedition;. however Chang Fa-kwei still "ill" in Hongkong and unable to proceed to Canton——Canton report states that due to instability of Gen. Ho Chien's forces in Hunan, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek will launch an expedition into Kwangtung from Fukien as a means of preventing Canton and Kwangsi from driving into Hunan; claimed Chiang making preparations to enter Kwangtung from Fukien; Gen. Chen Chi-tang sending troops to Swatow district to block Gen. Chiang's plans ....Canton *Sun* claims Government received four new bombing planes from abroad, Canton claims Wang Ching-wei and Sun Fo received letters from Madame Sun Yat-sen stating her intention of proceeding to Canton immediately following funeral of her mother, Mrs. K. T. Soong.

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South China Morning Post, (Aug. 15)—Wang Ching-wei, Leftist, arrives in Hongkong, causing much speculation regarding purpose of visit, some stating his purpose was to meet Eugene Chen upon Chen's return from Japan, and other that he wanted to personally attempt to induce Gen. Chang Fa-kwei to return to Canton and participate in the Government....Canton claims district autonomy system completely installed before October this year....Gen. Chen Chi-tang sends large quantity of telephone equipment to Shiukwan for development of military communication....Gen. Chen Chi-tang orders construction of ten miles of trenches in eastern suburbs of Canton as protection against surprise attack by Chiang Kai-shek's forces from East River district....Report published that Chang Fa-kwei secretly left Hongkong, gone to Chuanchow, claimed he's cooperating with Bei Tsung-chi....Canton believes resignation of Gen. Ho Chien genuine and due to the doubtful attitude of three Hunanese Divisions under Gen. Liu Kin-shui; stated Ho Chien never a sincere supporter of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek; stated Gen. Tang Shen-chi has been active in promoting revolt of subordinate Hunanese commanders; stated Gen. Chiang Kai-shek has sent two divisions to Hunan to block advance of Kwangsi and Cantonese troops.

The Struggle for Constitutional Rights in China

BY C. Y. W. MENG 孟昭華

HISTORIANS will understand that English constitutional history is really a long history of struggle for liberty and constitutional rights by the people. The famous Great Charter of 1215 sounds like a thunder which starts a long series in the struggle for rights. From then on the king confirmed to the church all her other liberities; the king undertook not to abuse his feudal rights; the king guaranteed all their ancient liberties; the king promised that the administration of justice should no longer be made a source of gain to the crown. "To no man will we sell, to no man will we deny or delay, right or justice." No man should be punished without due trial. "No free man shall be taken, or imprisoned, disseised, or outlawed, or exiled, or in any way destroyed, nor will we go upon him, or send upon him, save by the lawful judgment of his peers or the law of the land." No unreasonable and oppressive fines should be imposed. All merchants were to be free to come to England without being subject to extortion of any kind. One system of weights and measures was to be established throughout the kingdom. The Charter concludes with a singular provision intended to secure its observance, The king empowered the barons to choose twenty-five of their number to watch over its observance. Any four out of the twenty-five might demand redress for any infringement of the charter from the king. If the redress was not granted within forty days, the twenty-five barons were authorized to put constraint upon the king by seizing his lands and castles, or by any other means, saving always the liberty of himself, his queen and children.

In 1628, Parliament drew up another celebrated Petition of Rights which is one of the most important documents in the history of the English constitution. In it Parliament called the king's attention to his unlawful exactions, and to the acts of his agents who had in sundry ways molested and disquieted the people of the realm. Parliament therefore "humbly prayed" the king that no man need thereafter "make or yield any gift, loan benevolence, tax, or such like charge" without consent of the Parliament; that no free man should be imprisoned or suffer any punishment except according to the laws and statutes of the realm as presented in the Great Charter; and that soldiers should not be quartered upon the people on any pretext whatever.

The Habeas Corpus Act

In 1679, the famous Habeas Corpus was declared which provided that any one who was arrested should be informed of the reason and should be speedily tried by a regular tribunal and dealt with according to the law of the land. This principle is still one of the chief safeguards of our personal liberty. Today the principles of the Habeas Corpus Act are recognized in all free countries.

In 1686, the Parliament convention drew up a Declaration of Rights which forbade the king to suspend or violate the laws of the realm, to levy taxes or keep a standing army without the consent of Parliament, to interfere in any way with the freedom of speech in Parliament, to deny trial by jury to any one, to impose excessive fines or inflict cruel or unusual punishments, or to prevent his subjects from respectfully petitioning the throne.

A change even more important than those above mentioned was brought about almost by accident a few years after the Revolution. This was the "liberation of the press." The Tudors, James I., and Charles I, had all kept the press under severe restraint. The Long Parliament had not been more liberal. Soon after the Restoration a law had been passed to enforce a censorship of the press. It had been renewed from time to time, and had finally expired in 1679. Charles II and his parliament were then on bad terms. No new legislation on this subject took place until after the accession of James II. In 1685 the Licensing Act was revived for seven years. In 1692 it was continued until the end of the next session, but it was never renewed after it had expired in 1693. Thenceforward there was no restraint upon the press other than the law of libel. The law of libel might then be strained to cover all hostile criticism of the Government. Nevertheless, the expiry of the last Licensing Act was a real gain for freedom. From this time forward the press became a great political power. Under Queen Anne, almost all distinguished literary men wrote political pamphlets; newspapers were mutiplied, and began to express opinions as well as facts; a much greater number of persons interested themselves in public affairs.

The freedom, and therefore the force, of political discussion in newspapers was increased by an act of Parliament passed many years after the liberty of reporting had been established. Since the lapse of the censorship of the press, writers had been free to publish what they pleased, subject, however, to punishment if they offended against the law of libel. But the definition of libel was extremely elastic. What the Opposition might consider fair criticism the Government might consider a seditious libel. The freedom and safety of political writers depended largely on the nature of the authorities charged with deciding whether certain expressions were or were not libellous. It had been repeatedly laid down that upon a prosecution for libel the jury had nothing to do beyond deciding on the fact of publication by the accused. Whether the publication was libellous was to be decided by the judge. As the judge was apt to be prepossessed in favor of the crown, this rule operated to the injury of political writers. It was denounced by Erskine, the celebrated advocate, and was abolished by Fox's Libel Act in 1792. The Act provided that the question of whether the writing before the Court is libellous shall be decided by the jury. Its effect has been entire freedom of political discussion. Not only fair criticism, but also unmeasured abuse of the Government is perfectly safe, so long as the writer does not incite to a breach of the law.

Coming down to the 20th century, we had the People's Act of 1884, the Parliament Act of 1911, and another People's Act of 1918, etc, which are all too vivid in our memory to need any citation.

The above brief summary of English constitutional history will convince us that the history of England is really a long history of struggle by the people for a rights and voice in the government. Is such a struggle also going on in China?

No Freedom in China

Traditionally speaking, absolute obedience has characterized the Chinese. The people regarded the emperors as sons from Heaven, so they accorded them unquestionable obedience, There was no liberty nor rights of the people to speak of.

But when the form of the government in China was changed from monarchical to constitutional. the Chinese began to talk about liberty, rights and equality—all being abstract ideals, which made the old men frown on hearing of them. Being unprepared for the new form of government, the Chinese really do not know what is the true meaning of liberty, rights, etc.; nor do they know how to exercise them. As a result, despite the fact that the rights of the people are expressly provided for in the constitution, we still hear case after case where newspapers have been sealed up simply because the editorial comments were not favorable to the governing authorities; and in many cases, the editors of the papers were executed within two hours after the arrest without any process of trial. The execution of one old aged editor in Peiping some years, ags which caused his young daughter to swallow many pieces of chalk in an attempt to end her life, is still vivid in our memory. It is more strange to note that when this occurred the masses took no action against the authorities. That vigilance is the price of liberty is apparently unknown to the Chinese; and that the Chinese alway sleep over their constitutional rights is quite true.

A Period of Struggle

But such a state of affairs could not last long. With the coming into existence of the nationalist regime, the Chinese masses are more and more conscious of their rights. The Second Chapter of the Provisional Constitution clearly states what are the rights and duties of the citizens of the Chinese Republic.

However, to provide provisions for the rights and liberties of the people in the constitution is one thing; to actually exercise them is another. For the past decades, the rights of the people are merely provided for in the constitution, but are not actually exercised by the Chinese people, the reason being that due to the high-handed action of the militarists in power, those who dare to talk about constitutional rights and liberty would have at once to face the execution squad. But the present tendency in China is that the Chinese are beginning to actually exercise their rights as they are provided for in the constitution. We have a case before us to illustrate this point.

The *Min Tse Pao* (民治報), a daily newspaper in Nanking, recently was bold enough to challenge the rights of the Garrison Headquarters in interfering with the freedom of the press. A summary of the incident follows:

In publishing certain news on the political situation in the North in the issue of July 19th of the paper, the editor was questioned by the Garrison Headquarters as to the rights of publishing such news and furthermore, a time limit was given within which the paper should give a reply. Apparently, the paper disregarded such order. The Garrison Headquarters then sent two men to the paper's office. The editor offered two explanations: First, according to the Press Law, should any paper be in error in publishing any news, it would come under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Interior, or its attached organs, such as the Police Administration or the Social Affairs Bureau, having nothing to do with the Garrison Headquarters. Secondly, according to the Press Law, freedom of publication of news is guaranteed; the editor pointed out that the rebellion of Gen. Shih Yu-sen had already been published by many of the English papers, why the Garrison Headquarters do not ask them to stop the publication? But following this incident on another night, the paper said, the Garrison Headquarters ordered that the news regarding the movements of Gen. Yen Shih-san should not be published.

A Brave Newspaper

In a sensational editorial, the paper "petitioned" the National Government either to abolish that part of the Provisional Constitution regarding the rights of the people (Second Chapter). or instruct the Garrison Headquarters to restore the freedom of press to the papers. The editorial further points out that in accordance with Article 15 of the Second Chapter of the Provisional Constitution "All persons shall have liberty of speech and publication: such liberty shall not be denied or restricted except in accordance with law". But now, pointed out the editorial, the publication of certain news is not permitted. That is to say, some limitation is imposed on the freedom of speech and publication. Of course, said the paper, some limitation might be imposed, but it should be in conformity with the Press Law. Article 21 of the Press Law provides that in case of war, or rebellion, or emergency, the publication of certain news relating to the military or diplomatic affairs might be prohibited by order of the National Government. But the editorial pointed out that there had been no such order given by the Government to prohibit the publication of news relating to the movements of General Yen Shih-san. Further, the paper said that there was no martial law in the Capital which might justify the prohibition of the publication of certain news. The paper expresses its surprise at the "disregard of the express provisions in the Provisional Constitution by the offices attached to the National Government." "Should we take no step, the sacred provisional constititution would be of no effect", concluded the editorial.

This is the first case of the kind where the people have tried to exercise their rights provided in the Constitution. The action taken by the *Min Tse Pao* is highly commended. We can not but consider the above incident as one of the most hopeful and significant progress that the Chinese have ever made. It indicates that the Chinese not only have become conscious of their rights but also they are gradually beginning to exercise them. After a long period of absolute obedience, the struggle for their constitutional rights by the people should be serious in character and long in duration. It took many centuries for the British to secure their rights; it will take many more centuries for the Chinese to secure their rights and voices in the Government. But the timely teachings of our late leader, Dr. Sun Yat Sen have minimized the whole situation, because his famous "Five-Power Constitution" is the most complete and eleborate constitution the world has ever seen—a perfect machine to guarantee the rights of the people. The present problem that confronts the Chinese is not so much the struggle for rights, because the rights are expressly provided in the constitution, but rather the actual exercise of their right intelligently. The case under discussion illustrates that the Chinese are beginning to exercise theirs rights in spite of possible interference from the government officials. During this period of reason and light, the freedom of the press is the most important of all. As; these rights are expressly provided for in the constitution, the people should enjoy them, exercise them, and should be ready to fight for them should they be deprived of them.

Nanking, August 10, 1931.

Gandhi Refuses to Go to London

It is understood in Bombay that Gandhi has definitely declined to go to London to participate in the Round Table Conference. In an interview before leaving for Ahmedabad Gandhi said Congress would make every effort not to revive the civil disobedience movement until the Round Table Conference had finished its deliberations. However he added much would depend on the attitude of the government. The renewal of the fight was certain if the conference did not grant the Nationalist demands, and this time the struggle would be more intensive and extensive.

A Bombay message August 11 stated that the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce has decided to boycott the conference.

The Working Committee of the Nationalist Congress at Bombay has decided not to participate in the forthcoming Indian Round Table conference in London.

Twenty-seven of the delegates to the Round-Table Conference sailed for England from Bombay August 15.

The Moslem delegation to the conference sailed from Bombay August 15. The leader of the Moslem delegation, Shaukat Ali, before sailing said, "God willing, I will bring back peace and freedom." The Maharajah of Bikanis is a member of the Moslem delegation.

Gandhi Alleges Breaches of Agreement

Correspondence, running into thousands of words, between Mr. Gandhi and the viceroy and government officials of India was published at Simla August 15.

In this correspondence Gandhi alleges breaches of the Irwin-Gandhi Agreement, particularly in regard to the coercive collection of rents. These charges the viceroy and the government officials emphatically deny.

Mr. Gandhi sees in the replies to his complaints "a complete indication that he must not sail for London."

The government's attitude in the matter was that it was impossible to agree to an arrangement involving the suspension of ordinary law or the regular machinery of administration.

The proposals made to the Viceroy by Mr. Gandhi provide that the Government is to be prepared to institute an inquiry through an impartial Government official, such as a High Court Judge in whom the public has confidence, into breaches of the Irwin-Gandhi settlement which are alleged to have occurred in the Gujerat district. It is also requested that definite assurance may be forthcoming that no coercive measures will be taken in future and that no breach of the Delhi pact will be committed. If these proposals are accepted Mr. Gandhi is prepared to waive his demand for the appointment of an arbitration board.

Referring to the correspondence between Mr. Gandhi and the Viceroy and other Government officials, the *Manchester Guardian* says, "The only thing that emerges with complete clearness is that nothing has happened which really ought to prevent Congress from sending representatives to the Round-Table Conference."

Communist Arrested

The police at Cawnpore have frustrated what is believed to be a revolutionary plot timed to culminate with the occasion of the Viceory's visit to Cawnpore on August 17. Acting on suspicion the police stopped a motor-car on a bridge outside the city and found that it contained bombs and other explosives. The police have arrested a notorious revolutionary, Avasthy, and three of his confederates.

M. N. Roy, a well-known Communist, was arrested at Bombay July 20 following a raid on a quiet and unpretentious house. He had returned from Germany some time previously and toured various cities, despite the keenest police vigilance and search. Roy was arrested under the charge of waging war against the King-Emperor (Section 121 A of the Indian Penal Code.)

The Chinese Language in Fifty Ten-Minute Lessons!

BY PROF. W. A. SCHARFFENBERG

Lesson No. XXXII

ACQUIRING A NEW LANGUAGE

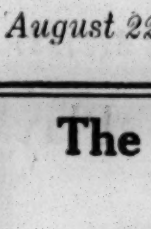
(Continued from last week)

"Let us accept the thesis as so far proven; let us agree that this spontaneous capacity exists, that every child does become expert in this art, and that his expertness has been gained by the exercise of some powers other than those of conscious reflection or reasoning. But does not this relate solely to the acquisition of one's mother-tongue? In the definition of the art in question the term 'any given language' was used. Do we conclude that this given language is the first language, or are we assuming that the same process holds good for any foreign or subsequently learnt language?

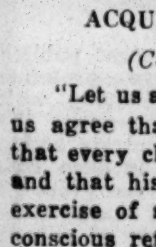
"The question is a legitimate one; we may well ask ourselves whether the forces which were operative in the case of our first language are available for the acquisition of a second, third or fourth language. Let us, as before, go to the actual facts and collect objective evidence on the point. What evidence is afforded by bi-lingual children, that is to say, by children of mixed parentage, children whose case has been entrusted to foreign nurses, children who live abroad with their parents? In nearly all the cases of which we have any record it would appear that the two languages have been acquired simultaneously without mutual detriment, there has been practically no confusion between the two, and the one has had little or no influence on the other. Both have been acquired by the natural language-teaching forces which are at present engaging our attention."

(To be Continued)

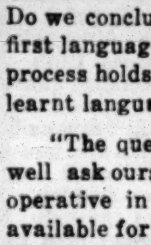
CHARACTER STUDY



Character No. 156 (買3)
To buy, to purchase
Pronounced (I.P.S.) mai (R.) mai
The upper part of the character 罒 refers to a net hence to entrap, or to wrap up as something of 貝 value. 貝 a small shell used in feudal times as currency. Hence the idea to buy or purchase and take home.



Character No. 157 (賣4)
To sell
Pronounced (I.P.S.) mai (R.) mai
The character to sell is very similar to the additional three strokes 土, and pronounced in the fourth tone instead of the third. The upper 土 at first appears to represent earth, but upon further study it will be found to be a contraction of the character 出 which refers to the exporting of goods. Hence the idea of to sell.



Character No. 158 (價4)
The price or value of anything.
Pronounced (I.P.S.) tzi): (R) Chia
The 賈 (pronounced tzi): when used as a surname, and ku when used in the sense of the price, or to do business. The radical 亻 is placed next to the 賈 perhaps with the idea of some individual behind the price, or one who is endeavoring to sell at a certain figure.

Character No. 159 (新1)
New, recently, fresh.
Pronounced (I.P.S.) sin (R) Hsin
This character originally referred to cutting off the branches 𣏌 or shoots of the hazel with an 斤 ax. Hence the idea of recent, fresh, or newly cut.

Character No. 160 (舖4)
A shop.
Pronounced (I.P.S.) p'u (R) p'u
The 舍 refers to a shed or booth, while 甫 to the founding or governing of a family. An appropriate combination for the term shop, for the majority of the country shops are nothing but small sheds or booths under which the family resides, and at the same time carries on its business.

VOCABULARY LIST

477. 賣買 — To buy, and sell, to trade, to carry on commerce.
478. 買來了 — To have purchased.
479. 買不來 — Can't be bought.
480. 買賣人 — A business man, a trader.
481. 好買 — Can be bought, easily bought.
482. 好賣 — Readily sold.
483. 賣去了 — Sold.
484. 賣國 — To sell one's country.
485. 賣國的 — A traitor.
486. 價錢 — Cost, price.
387. 講價 —To dicker or bargain.
488. 新的 — New, fresh, latest, recent.
489. 新來的 — New arrivals, recently arrived.
490. 新年 — The new year.
491. 新樣 — A new kind, sort of fashion.
492. 新時的 — A latest style.
493. 新法子 — A new method.
494. 新開的 — Newly opened, recently opened.
495. 新買的 — Newly purchased.
496. 舖子 — A shop, store.
497. 舖家 — Merchants, shop people.
498. 當舖 — A pawn shop.
499. 新舖子 — A new shop.
500. 做買賣 — To trade, to do business.

SENTENCE WORK

340. 你的朋友做甚麼事—What does your friend do?
341. 他是一個買賣人 —He is a trader, a commercial man.
342. 他的舖子在那裏 —Where is his shop?
343. 我不知道他的舖子在甚麼地方 —I don't know where his shop is.
344. 那個東西好不好賣—Can that be readily sold?
345. 不好賣出去—Cannot be very easily sold.
346. 不是新樣子--Its not the latest style.
347. 那個舖子是新開的—That shop has but recently been opened.
348. 這個地方的當舖不少—There are a large number of pawn shops in this place.
349. 當舖甚麼地方都有—Pawn shops are everywhere.
350. 人沒有錢就到當舖去當東西—When people are out of money thay go to the pawn-shop and pawn their goods.

READING LESSON VII

念 課

第七課 念書的時候

學生們念書的時候 也有一些新法子 若是意思不懂得 法子不對 都要請先生教我們 中國字怎麼樣說法 怎麼樣用法 怎麼樣寫法 都可以請問先生 若是先生念的快 不可以懂得 說的慢 聽不出來 也可以請先生再說 若是學生們 天天這樣 事事這樣 那麼他們的中國話 就一天好一天 到了這個時候 不但是學生們有本事 他的先生也是很出名的

These simple lessons in the Chinese written and spoken language, the first of which appeared in *The China Weekly Review* on Jan. 17, will appear throughout 1931. Persons interested in a more intensive study in class work or by correspondence are requested to communicate with Prof. Scharffenberg, care THE HOME STUDY INSTITUTE, No. 25 Nihgkuo Road, Shanghai.

Divorce Is Popular and Marriage a "Child's Play" in Modern China

BY B. Y. LEE

CHINA, to its consternation, has discovered the divorce plague in its principal cities, particularly in Shanghai, Canton, and Peiping, where many foreign-educated and foreign trained men and women reside—without regarding marriage as an eternal holy bond that even death can not put asunder, as the ancient Chinese used to believe. Marriage has now become with the younger generation, especially among the western-educated, almost a child's play of little consequence. Divorce has recently become almost a daily occurrence and the general public regards divorce as the inevitable escape from unhappy marriage. Indeed we may say that in many instances divorce is justifiable because many a marriage was arranged by parents or families of the parties concerned who are radically different in education, ideas, religion, etc.

Shanghai is the divorce capital of China, and its "easy divorce" law makes it possible for persons to seek dissolution of their marriage unions, while Peiping and Canton come second and third respectively. During 1930, more than 800 suits for divorce were filed in the Peiping district court, 30% of which were instituted by wives. The Canton court handled 200 divorces during the same period. According to statistics compiled by the Greater Shanghai Municipal Bureau of Social Affairs, the number of divorces in Shanghai increased by 208 during the year 1930 as compared with 1929, the total for these years being 853 and 645 respectively. As many cases of separation were settled privately without notification in the press or involving legal action, the above figures are necessarily incomplete, being based only on the data obtainable from these sources.

It is of interest to note that the seasons seem to have an effect on divorces, as the largest number occurred during the late spring and early summer months, while the months of January and February are below the average. "Incompatibility in temperament" is the main cause of marital troubles, the reason being that this term includes many and various causes which the parties involved were unwilling to disclose. Of the total number of divorce cases handled in Shanghai courts in 1930, 138 cases were instituted by the wives and 177 cases by the husbands, while the rest were taken to the Courts by both parties.

The Motives for Divorce Analyzed

The grounds for over 70% of the cases were stated to be incompatibility, though, the reports state, the proof was frequently unconvincing. The greatest number of cases were recorded during the spring months when human fancies are allegedly inclined to turn in more than one direction. The report of the Bureau concludes with the statement that husbands and wives seem to be able to stand a lot from each other during the winter months, especially near the end of the lunar year. An increase of 208 cases was shown over the previous year. The motives were outlined as follows:

Grounds for Divorce	Cases for 1930	Cases for 1929
Disagreement	626	501
Insult	18	16
Economic Difficulty	7	9
Moral shortcomings	124	61
Desertion	16	17
Diseases	5	3
Others	41	21
Unknown	5	4
Tyrannical marriage	11	13
Total	853	645

The monthly figures for the two years are as follows:

	1930	1929
January	42	43
February	66	21
March	81	45
April	84	73
May	117	62
June	46	66
July	74	56
August	72	69
September	44	72
October	68	80
November	90	27
December	69	31
Total	853	654

Moralists particularly deplore the recent publicity which has attended the divorce action of two prominent couples, one in Shanghai and another in Peiping, which they assert set a bad example to the masses. The husbands of these cases are returned students and are well-known. The cases were fought out in open court with much bitterness on both sides on the ground of "temperamental incompatibility" a vague charge which permitted the introduction of much testimony of unterest to gossips in both Shanghai and Peiping. The prominence of the couples concerned gave the divorce suits much publicity throughout China.

An accountant in Hankow has recently divorced his wife who was said to be prodigal and unfaithful, and persuaded many of his friends who are disappointed lovers to join his lately organised Wifeless Club. To many disappointed and discontented husbands, charges against the modern women are many: She prates about rights and privileges and ignores domestic responsibilities; she fears no consequence of her misdeeds and has not the least thought of home life; she obtains man's money by fraud and squanders it in a most reckless fashion. To handle her is a most difficult job; to gratify the thousand and one wants and fancies of women, men have got into financial trouble and committed suicide as the only way out. In order that sorrows may vanish and liberty may be restored, one should not marry. One's wedding day, therefore, is virtually the beginning of one's death sentence. These charges may not be very convincing; they illustrate a clear picture of present-day Chinese modern society.

A Father Who Buried His Daughter Alive

With the introduction of new thoughts and modern education, the Chinese youths are imbued with a new idea in selecting a life-time partner and are not bashful in getting rid of undesirable husbands or wives. The present tendency of society seems to have given its moral support to the revolt of the younger generation against the ancient marriage system, which has accounted for a great number of divorce cases, and by which all marriages are arranged by parents, and consummated as early as possible. The young leaders insist that Americans are right in permitting young people to marry those of their own choice, and Orientals are wrong in having parents arrange marriages. Conservative parents are resisting stubbornly, but rebllious sons and daughters seem to be winning the day. Like fathers in the west, many Chinese parents yield before the enthusiasm of the younger generation, which is beginning to have its own way. A recent incident in Harbin indicates the tragic phase of the revolt. A Chinese father had arranged a marriage for his daughter which she refused to accept. When all persuasion failed, the father buried his daughter alive.

In the old days arranged marriages appeared successful because the women were taught to honor, to obey and submit to their husbands. Once they were married they had to stand by their husbands either for better or for worse. The women were reared with the sole idea of serving men and remaining loyal to them. The rights of women were never questioned, and men were permitted to have as many concubines as they liked. But the social and economic conditions have radically changed. During this transitional period of social evolution those who were betrothed in early years have, before reaching maturity, caught the new spirit of freedom of the times. Many believe that the only hopeful sign in domestic life is the fact that there should be more love matches and fewer arranged marriages. The whole system of marriage and divorce in China is most unsatisfactory. The Government should require the registration of marriages and divorces. This will make the average man or woman appreciate the sanctity of marriage and seriousness of divorce. Consequently this would reduce domestic misery. Divorce is too cheap and easy now-a-days in China.

The Revolt Against Early Marriage

The ground for many divorces has been non-support, which has developed from marriages arranged by parents while the couples are young. Before being able to earn his own living, many a young man is forced into wedlock. He depends almost entirely upon his parents or close relatives for support, and when such support is

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withdrawn, either due to sudden death or poverty of the supporters, he becomes helpless and is unable to find any job. When a man is found incapable of maintaining a home he should be refused a marriage license. Most young men living outside of the principal industrial and commercial centers, are married beforre they are able to find any job. The problem of early marriage is a serious evil which should be reduced to the minimum in order that divorces on account of non-support might be correspondingly decreased.

The marriage question has become so acute that recently the Judicial Yuan at Nanking was asked for a ruling concerning the marriage of minors, that is, persons under the age of 20. The Yuan decided that before the age of 20, children must have the consent of their parents, but after that age they are free to marry whom they please. If they marry before 20 without their parent's consent, the marriage may be set aside. Supported by the highest authority in the land, boys and girls of the modern type feel their fight is won. They refuse to marry until they are 20, and then may do as they like. Leaders of the early-marriage revolt greet this ruling with enthusiasm. It also encourages them in the nation-wide movement against early marriage and against "arranged" marriages.

The striking phenomenon about the above-mentioned statistics is that only a very small proportion of unsatisfactory marriages reach the law court. Thousands of couples are married and later divorced without public records of either event. They are mostly city folks. Divorces are more common and numerous, therefore, than the figures alone indicate. The divorce plague should receive more careful consideration than many other miseries and woes in China. Unless social reforms and a stricter divorce law be promulgated, moral and social degeneration is greatly feared. We must bear in mind that divorce statistics never adequately measure the instability of family life, for divorce is only the legal expression of such instability. A great number of marriages are dissolved without the formality of legal divorce. Among the very poor class and working class it is said that illegal desertion is common, as legal divorce is too expensive for them. Fees charged by Chinese lawyers are unusually high, anywhere from one hundred dollars up per case, and this little sum is far beyond the limit that persons of meager means are able to pay. Hence it would probably be not far from the facts if we add 30% to the number of divorces granted to get an approximate measure of the real instability of the family.

There are many indirect causes of the instability of the modern Chinese family; the principal ones are as follows: the growth of individualism, industrialism, the growth of commercial and industrial cities, and the increasing laxity of our divorce law.

The Growth of Individualism

The first cause of the recent increase of divorces is the growing spirit of individualism. This spirit leads a man to find his law in his own wishes, or even his in whims. This growing spirit is undoubtedly more destructive of the social life than anything else. It makes unstable institutions, and especially the family. Since the establishment of the Republic, the growth of individualism and decline of parental authority has rapidly continued. The result of this upon the family has been that the authoritative type of family has tended to disappear. This has given place among large classes of the population to the view that marriage is a private contract—not a holy bond as formerly conceived. It is due in part to the freedom with which legal divorce has been granted; but also to the fact that the modern Chinese society has exaggerated individualism and industrialism.

This individualism has spread among the females of the population, and has produced the "Woman's Movement" which has effected the emancipation of women legally as well economically. The result is that women, as a class, have become as much individualized as the men. Many school girls now are actually free, either openly or secretly, in the way of choosing their future husbands. As in all other emancipatory movements, the dangers of freedom are found for some individuals at least to be quite as great as the dangers of subjection. This movement has had much to do with the growth of divorce. On the average there are almost as many divorce cases instituted by wives as are instituted by husbands. We must bear this in mind that legal divorces brought before the law courts are mostly instituted by the educated class.

The growth of modern industrialism must be regarded as one of the fundamental factors which has brought about the increase of divorce. The growth of manufacturing industry has opened a large number of new economic callings to women and has rendered them largely economically independent of family relations. Morever, the labor of women in factories and in commercial institutions has tended to disrupt the home of married women. For the laboring classes it has tended to make the home only a lodging place, with little development of a true family life. We find that family life since the beginning of the Republic is in a more unstable condition than it was before. Before 1900 industrialism in China was very primitive, and it is said that the Chinese industrial revolution began after the establishment of the Republic.

As said above the three great centers of divorce in China are Shanghai, Peiping and Canton. These cities are typical centers of Chinese institutions and new ideas. The individualism and industrialsim of these three cities have always been marked in comparison with other sections of the country. These are the reasons why divorce is much more common in the cities than in the rural districts or in inland cities, for in these cities there is more vice and other immorality, and on the whole they afford greater opportunities for financial independence.

Increasing laxity of the laws regarding divorce and increasing laxity in the administration of the laws has certainly been a cause of increasing divorce, and also increasing laxity in public opinion regarding marriage and divorce. The people of other cities besides those mentioned above are of the same culture and education, yet there is almost no divorce in those cities as compared with Shanghai, Peiping and Canton. Unquestionably the main cause of this great difference between these cities is to be found in the administration of the laws and the moral standard of the lawyers.

Instability of the family and divorce are evils in society. Remedial measures must be sought after in order that the domestic misery may be reduced to the minimum. Legislation regarding marriage and divorce can accomplish something. Proposed legislative and judicial remedies for the divoce evil are needed. We should have a uniform divorce and marriage law, enacted by the central government and administered by the higher courts. We should have reform in judicial procedure in trying divorce cases. Very often divorce cases are rushed through law courts without adequate knowledge of the merits of the cases. The number of legal grounds for absolute divorce should be limited as another remedy for the divorce evil. The daily press should not be allowed to give too much publicity concerning legal divorce and private divorce and other moral shortcomings. Above all, the public shuld be taught that marriage must be regarded as an eternal holy bond, not as a child's play.

Shanghai, August 15, 1931.

Pacific Foreign Trade Council to Meet Next Month

The eighth annual meeting of the Pacific Foreign Trade Council will be held in Oakland, California, September 17 and 18. Representatives from various business interests on the Pacific coast, Mexico and several foreign coutries will be present. A. F. Haines, president of the Council, and vice president and general manager of the American Mail Line, has announced that among the subjects to be discussed will be customs barriers, fluctuating tariffs, unstabilized conditions, etc. Currency stabilization will also be discussed at length. A circular recently issued by the Council quotes Robert Dollar's well known saying, "Every man and woman in this country is either directly or indirctly interested in foreign trade, whether they realize it or not."

American-Oriental Finance Corporation Is Prosperous

The American Oriental Finance Corporation of Shanghai has issued its financial statement for the first six months of the current year, during which period net profits were reported of $462,046,48. The A. O. F. C. early in the year increased its paid-up capital with a million dollar issue of new Class "B" stock. The total paid-up capital, which stood at the end of 1930 at $2,458,-340, had increased to $8,443,500 on June 30,1931.

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The Korean Emigration Into Manchuria

BY E. U. BARUNG

THE Korean emigration to Manchuria is many years old. The reasons why Koreans have left their native country are manifold. Prior to the annexation of Korea by Japan, Koreans emigrated in order to get rid of their predatory officials and landed classes, who seized upon the common man's product of labor. After 1906 when Korea became a protectorate of Japan and especially since 1910 when the protectorate ended in the annexation of Korea by the Island Empire many of the Koreans, being displeased with their new master, have tried to find a refuge in Manchuria. According to approximate estimates there are about 900,000 Koreans in Manchuria. Half of the number live in Kirin province, about one third in Mukden province and the remainder in Heilungkiang province. Except for the reasons mentioned above, which may be described as being political in nature, there have been many others of a purely economic nature. During the past three years the farming of Korea has experienced a severe crisis, which has been due to a drop of prices for farming products. Owing to the world-wide economic depression the industrial and commercial enterprises of Korea have lessened the scope of their work, so that the members of a farming family have no opportunity to get employed at any of the enterprises. Herefore, many of the farmers who have been ruined during the crisis have sold their lands to rich Japanese or Korean landowners in Korea and themselves have tried to emigrate to Manchuria and to start farming there.

The area of the Japanese-owned land in Korea is on a rapid and steady increase. According to rough estimates the Japanese-owned land constitutes 40% of the whole area under cultivation in the south-west section of the Korean Peninsula, which has the most fertile soil in the country, allowing the agricultural enterprises there to flourish. The latter figure shows that the area of land owned by Japanese in this agricultural region has grown in size as against that in 1926 by 13%. No less an increase of Japanese-owned lands has been marked in other parts of the Peninsula. Large portions of land owned by Korean farmers are heavily mortgaged to Japanese enterprises of various kinds and to Japanese financial organizations, as for instance, the Colonization Society. The Colonization Bank, etc., with the result that in the end the land passes over into the possession of the Japanese Organization. In some regions of the country the land leased by farmers from Japanese and Korean landowners amounts to 70% of the total area under agricultural cultivation in the region. According to recent statistics the following figures may illustrate the land conditions in Korea:—In the most fertile south-western section of the country there are 3,189 large farming enterprises; 11,284 small farms whose owners farm their own lands; 54,613 mixed type farms whose owners farm their own scanty lots of land and, the latter being deficient in size, lease land from rich landlords; and 146,395 farms, whose owners having no land of their own, work on land leased from landlords.

Koreans Grow Rice in Manchuria

The overwhelming majority of Korean immigrants come to Manchuria without any means, very often even without any luggage to speak of. On coming to Manchuria they are supplied with land, dwelling and common necessities of life by Chinese landowners with whom the Korean settle accounts in autumn by paying the landowners either with grain or with money after realizing the crops. Korean immigrants in Manchuria are engaged largely in rice growing. The Manchurian fields yield from 100 to 150 poods of rice per shan (one pood—36.11 pounds avoirdupois), but if the weather conditions are favorable fields of perfectly fertile soil yield sometimes about 400 poods of rice per shan. The total annual output of rice in Manchuria is not sufficient to cover the demand for rice in the country; and a large quantity of rice is imported every year from the south of China and sometimes from Japan. The prices for rice on the local market fluctuate between $1.50 and $2.00 local currency.

Since a few years ago Korean farmers in Manchuria have been given financial support through credit granted them by Toito Taku Kaihsia, a Japanese organization, which for the purpose opened a number of branches at several places in the country. The privilege of getting loans from this Organization is conferred by it only on farmers registered with the Organization as members, the membership fee being three yen. Money is lent by the Organization to farmers on security of a reliable nature or by the farmer getting a wealthy member of the Organization to stand as surety. The rate of interest on the sum lent is usually estimated at 7 sen for every 100 yen per day, or about 26% per annum.

There has been frequent friction between the Japanese and the Chinese Governments because of the different viewpoints from which each of the Governments regards the emigration of Koreans and their residing in Manchuria. The Chinese Government has held the Korean immigrants, they being Japanese subjects, to appear in Manchuria as the medium for spreading political influence and territorial expansion of Japan on the continent. The Chinese Authorities take measures to prevent undesirable consequences that may result from the Korean immigration into Manchuria, like that which lately occurred at Wanpaoshan and echoed at a number of places in Korea. They endeavor to naturalize Koreans in Manchuria, to allow them to enjoy all rights of Chinese citizens. The Chinese law forbids the Korean immigrants—as it does in regard to any foreigners—to purchase land in perpetual ownership in Manchuria.

The Japanese make every effort to paralyze any effect of the Chinese policy in regard to the Korean settlers in Manchuria. They never cease to regard the Koreans, not recognizing their being naturalized Chinese, as Japanese subjects. The Japanese policy in regard to the Korean question in Manchuria tends to obtaining rights for the Koreans to purchase and own land in Manchuria, putting forth as an argument the fact that the Koreans have to lease land from Chinese land-owners on hard terms "enslaving" them to the Chinese land-owners. Very often disregarding the Chinese sovereignity in the Chinese territory the Japanese send detachments of gendarmes and troops to regions with Korean setttements under the pretext of protecting them from Chinese "oppressions." They often take census of Korean settlers, make inquiries into their economic life etc. That the Japanese Government pays exceedingly great attention to the Korean immigrants in Manchuria may be seen from many facts. At the end of last month four Japanese parliamentarians came to Harbin and after a two-days stay at Harbin went to visit the Korean villages in North Manchuria. The emigration problems are discussed not only in the columns of periodicals but also in books specially devoted to the problems of emigration and the life of the Koreans in Manchuria. At the end of last year a book dealing with the Korean immigrants in Manchuria, their life, economic achievements, etc, was published in Japanese by the Japanese Commercial Museum in Harbin. The author of the book Nakano Saisuki gives a detailed description of every village with regard to its locality, the number of inhabitants, the economic and other conditions they work under, the distance of each of the villages from the C E.R. line, also detailed descriptions of places rear the Korean villages at which Chinese troops and police are stationed.

Thanks from the Chinese in Korea

The Chinese Chamber of Commerce in Harbin has received from the Chinese Chamber of Commerce in Korea a letter expressing hearty thanks for the large sum of money contributed by the former Chamber in favor of the Chinese sufferers, victims of the Korean riots.

New Machine to Work in Manchurian Fields

On August 8 Messrs Bryner & Co. gave a demonstration of a combined mowing-threshing machine of a type hitherto unseen in this country; it is a brand new one of the Catterpillar kind. The demonstration took place at Horwath's farm, Old Harbin. It was attended by a large number of spectators, among them being the American consul at Harbin G. C. Hanson; vice-consul Dudko, the president of the Chamber of Commerce Chang Tien-go, president of the Board of Directors of the North-Eastern Steamship syndicate; General Wang Li-tang, and General Tsao, and representative of all the departments of the Administration of the C.E.R. As harvesting and threshing work by the machine is twice as cheap as that by means of common laborers hitherto employed, hope is entertained by the Company that a number of machines will find their way to the fields of Manchuria during the approaching harvesting and threshing seasons.

American Millionaires to Visit Manchuria

The Police authorities of Harbin have been advised from Mukden that a number of American millionaires are on their way to visit Harbin; and according to instructions by Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang a careful attention is to be paid to them. Some of the millionaires are reported to have an intention to visit the U.S.S.R.

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A Million Dollar Entertainment Enterprise

It is reported that a certain foreign capitalist is planning to start a big entertainment enterprise including a cinema and a theatre in Fuchiatien, the Chinese section of Harbin. The enterprise is said to be capitalized at $1,000,000. The lot of land is said to have been already purchased. The site is very large; it had been occupied with a number of wooden houses which were destroyed by a big fire last year.

Professor Tang Touring Manchuria

After having been on a tour in South Manchuria lasting several weeks and having visited all the large centres there, studying social and commercial conditions, Professor Tang-Shu Yao, Vice Chancellor of the Peiping Pin Min University, has arrived at Harbin, and after staying for several days here he will proceed to Tsitsihar and then go to Mukden by the Taonan-Tsitsihar Railway.

Art School in Harbin

At the beginning of the coming school year an Art School will be opened in Harbin by Miss Chang, President of the Tientsing Art Studying Institution, who has arrived in Harbin together with a number of her colleagues, who will collaborate with her at the School.

Tung-Shou-Yi Visits Harbin

A dinner party in honor of Tung Shou-yi, well known athletic director in North China, who arrived in Harbin a couple of days ago, was given by Professor Chow-Shou-Yi, Chief of the Educational Department; Messrs. Shu-Shi-Ta and Chang-Chi Fang of the Harbin Kuomintang Party and a number of other scholars. Fung Shou-yi is a graduate from America; he has been working at the North China Athletic Association for about fifteen years and concurrently holding the position of Athletic Director of the Tientsin Nankai University and the Peiping Tsing-Hwa University. Mr. Tung readily complied with the request of Professor Chow to stay for about two weeks in Harbin to give instructions to the athletic organization in Harbin.

Death of Dr. Kazem-Bek

The most skilful and popular physician in N. Manchuria, Dr. Kazem-Bek died in Harbin of scarlet fever this week. The funeral procession was attended by tens of thousands of people of all nationalities residing in Harbin The late doctor had never been tired of doing good to people both through his being an excellent physician and a kind-hearted man curing all the poor of Harbin and other places in the country gratis and often giving them his own money for buying medicine prescribed by him. Being a Russian he was also the most popular among all the foreign colonies in Harbin and among the Chinese. He effected many wonderful cures and was loved and highly esteemed by all the classes of people in North Manchuria. The died at the age of 39. A fund has been started in memory of the late Dr. Kazem-Bek; and small and large sums of money are coming in every day. The Thrift and Investment, Credit and Finance Bank—an American Bank—is receiving all subscriptions to the fund.

Harbin, August 8, 1931.

"President Hoover" Makes Successful Use of "Narrow Casting"

The new dollar liner s.s. *President Hoover* made radio history on her sailing from New York by being the experimental field for the initial tryout of a new system of transmitting sound by means of light pulsations that enable ships in harbor to carry on secret and direct communication with some other point.

The system, is called "narrow casting." Static does not affect the new medium of communication. Radio waves are millions of times longer than the light beam waves. The latter travel in straight lines. Beams from a powerful Neon tube, actuated by electrical vibrations generated by microphone, phonograph and radio receiver are carried by the waves. Beams are focused by means of a concave mirror at the distant receiver. At the receiving end a convex mirror gathers the rays from the atmosphere and concentrates them on a sensitive photo-electrictric cell. A powerful amplifier is used to increase the effectiveness of the resulting electrical vibrations corresponding to the music or words sent out by the transmitter and these are recreated in a loudspeaker. The experiments were conducted by the General Electric Company which installed the engines and some of the electrical devices on the s.s. *President Hoover*.

New Factory Law and China's Industries

BY JENNINGS WONG*

IN view of the announcement of the National Government that its Factory Act should become operative as from August 1, a considerable discussion and attention has been given in all walks of life in China as to its adaptability and possibility of enforcement. The desire for the betterment of conditions of industrial employment as well as of social welfare is behind the motive of the promulgation of the Factory Act. Like most social legislation, the Factory Law is to protect the weak from being forced into any working conditions that may be injurious to the workers' welfare and happiness. It is usually assumed by employers and others in the discussion of the subject. that the burden remains and is borne by employers alone when the enforcement of the Factory Act takes place. This is an almost utterly mistaken view. There is, on the contrary, every reason to believe that both sides, that is, the employer and the employed will be benefited and as a result, there will be an increase of efficiency among the working force coupled with the possibility of the installation of principles of scientific management on the part of the employers. The Factory Law of course will bring an economic readjustment, resulting from an inevitable social transformation, and general intellectual awakening of our legislators.

A Modern Piece of Legislation

That the law, as it stands, is a very modern piece of legislation can not be denied. It seems a certainty that some of the provisions, particularly that concerning the prohibition of the employment of women in night work, compensation for accident and proved industrial diseases, bonus, maternity benefit, holidays with full pay, etc., will remain unenforced for a considerable time. But that should not in any way detract from it any of its merits. In Shanghai and many other industrial centers of the country, the Municipal Bureau of Social Affairs will be responsible for the inspection of the factories. It should be borne in mind that it is the purpose of the law to apply only to the larger manufacturing establishments and not to the smaller ones, which employ less than 30 workers and not equipped with power machinery. It is for the foreign settlement authorities to decide whether they should prosecute foreign-owned factories for any violation of the National Government's legislation. The Municipal Authorities of Shanghai International Settlement, however, have unanimously indorsed the principle of industrial regulation. In practically all industrial centers, such as Shanghai, Hankow, Tientsin, etc. where there exists an almost total monopoly of industries by the few, who have absolutely nothing but what they can obtain by their daily labor and are dependent for their subsistence upon the consent of the owners, must be taken under the patronage of the government. What the government has to do is to see to it that the employee is not entirely at the mercy of the employer. This is what the Law aims at. It is not only desirable but also absolutely necessary for the government to make sure that the workers shall not be exploited. Undoubtedly the Law will go into effect, and in the course of time it will be modified to suit the changing conditions.

Certain provisions of the Law which would necessitate radical changes in the present working conditions in the local industrial establishments will not be enforced for several years. The most important articles which will not be put into immediate effect are those relating to night work for women and the issue of full pay on holidays. The Bureau of Social Affairs of Greater Shanghai has taken steps to ensure the observance of the law by the various factories within its jurisdiction. The Ministry of Industries, in order to avoid any difficulties of the enforcement of the new Law, had conducted beforehand a thorough investigation of the prevailing conditions in the various factories in order to ascertain the degree to which they are fit for the observance of the new Law. Regarding the machinery for the enforcement of the new Law, besides the various inspectors which are being dispatched by the Bureau to the various local factories, a special institute for the training of Factory Inspectors is being maintained by the Ministry of Industries. Graduates from the institute will be sent to the factories all over the country to see that the provisions of the new Law are faithfully observed. With reference to the contents of the Law, it is intimated that the provisions relating to female workers, night work, and the 8-hour day are most likely to present difficulties in their actual application. In regard to the provisions for health and safety contained in the new Law, it is understood that the Municipal Bureau of Public Safety, Health and Public Works will take joint action for the investigation or enforcement of these provisions. For the sake of convenience, a special Committee composed of representatives from the three Bureaus will probably be organized for this purpose.

In order to have the new Law enforced throughout China, the cooperation of foreign factory owners is needed. There is no reason to suppose that such cooperation will be abandoned, for, any action on their part in obstructing any reasonable improvement in labor condition in China will produce unfavorable reactions abroad. For this reason, the Ministry of Industries has arranged for three experts of the International Labor Office of the League of Nations to assist in its task of factory reform. In view of the fact that a number of the factories in China are either foreign-owned or are located in the foreign concessions and settlements, it is hoped that various obstacles and hindrances now anticipated, will be harmoniously overcome.

The Shanghai sericulturists and cotton mill owners have asked that some exception be made in the application of the Act to their establishments with regard to working hours in consideration of the difficulties confronting the industries at present, and they believe that the proposal to cut hours of work will bring about serious curtailment of production. It is thought to be impossible of enforcement as to the clause prohibiting night work for women since a majority of the cotton spinning mills are employing many woman workers day and night. As the Factory Law is a piece of new social legislation in China, most factory owners are afraid that shorter working hours would cut daily production and increase cost of their output, but they scarcely think that by scientific management and better methods of production to overcome the difficulties of enforcement. Any social legislation aims at the efficiency of workers, who under the present working conditions have no way to reach the goal.

Scientific Management

The new Factory Law is a means of stimulating the factory owners to install principles of scientific management. The old-fashioned managers as a rule usually complain that the domestic industries would go to the dogs if the new factory Law should be strictly enforced, but at the same time they are unwilling to think out better methods of industrial management to meet the changing conditions. Standards of living depend mainly on the volume of production. The hope of a higher standard of living for people of any nation depends, first of all, upon a higher volume of production; a higher volume of production depends upon efficiency of labor, which in turn depends upon the efficiency of the workers themselves and also on the manner they are directed and managed. When labor is carefully organized and directed, so that each worker can continuously do the work for which he is fitted, the labor by this means becomes indefinitely more efficient. Many Chinese industrialists have lately realized that the practical application of scientific management in Chinese industries is the best means to secure a higher standard of living among the Chinese workers.

Take, for example, the case of industrial management in Chinese-owned cotton mills. Men taken to assume responsible positions are chosen through the influence of some big shareholders or the managers' close friends and they are in most cases untrained, incapable, inexperienced and often undisciplined. The worst part of it is that after these young men have been taken into the factories, there is no experienced man to show and teach them. The cotton mill industry is the most important industry in China with a larger average capital investment per establishment than that of any other line of industry. We know from experience that when anything goes wrong with the management, it is hard to make the operatives work efficiently. Bad seeds cannot yield good fruits; bad management cannot reduce cost of production.

The conditions as such still exist to a large extent in most Chinese-managed mills today practically all over the country. We should not conceal our short-comings and publish the empty glory of our industrial achievements. The management, as a rule, is too obstinate to employ practical men to reform and remodel the mills in good shape. In many old-fashioned mills, the management is horrified to hear any suggestions toward modern improvement, or cutting down labor and overhead expense or ways and means to increase production. Social

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legislation in any form seem a night-mare to the management. The old fashioned managers should not sit idly and use rules of the thumb; we must modernise them; we must introduce social legislation as a means to uplift the standard of living and increase the efficiency of the workers for the future welfare of society. A great deal of industrial success depends upon the efficiency of the workers. When efficiency is secured, profits automatically flow in. The new Factory Law means to increase efficiency of our workers. Of course the empoyer should take it in a right spirit and apply it rightly.

Many a employer claims that the reduction in the number of working hours, and the proposed limitation of permitted hours of work at night are heavy cost features. The longer working hours do not always means larger production. On the contrary a faster working pace is possible with a shorter day. The change could be made to result so in many cases by applying the methods of scientific management. An increase in output might occur in a change from exhausting hours, as from 12 to 10, and again from 10 to 9. There has, however, been collected some evidence to show that, in many industrial establishments a reduction of hours to a number as few as eight per shift has been followed by an increases in the output per worker, or by improvement in the quality of work, or by improvement in a reduction of the cost of production. This is often sufficient to compensate for the shorter time. The Pao-cheng Cotton Mill in Tientsin first experimented with the eight-hour shift last year, and the result shows a larger production per workman and the cost of output is reduced. Many weaving mills in Shanghai have reduced their working hours from 12 to 10 and have found an excellent result. This evidence tends to prove that with longer period of rest and recreation the worker lives in a physical condition fitting him far better for his work.

The evil of forcing children into factories working long hours even at night work was early recognized. The most obvious evils of child labor are neglect of child's schooling; destruction of home life, overwork, overstrain, and loss of sleep, with resulting injury to health, unusual danger of industrial accidents, and exposure to demoralizing conditions. Lazy fathers are tempted to support themselves in idleness on the wages of their young children. The competition of child-labor also depresses the wages of adults, and thus the evil grows. The elimination of child-labor is for protecting and developing all of the children to be healthy, intelligent, moral, and efficient citizens. Of course in the present economic conditions of China this cannot be entirely eliminated. The trouble is that no authorized person can tell exactly how old is the child to be employed. His lazy father may add a couple years to his child's age in order that he may live an easy life neglecting his child's future welfare. Even before the promulgation of the Factory Law many well-organized mills in Shanghai did not employ child-workers who were suspected of being below the age requirement. It is said that child-labor is not only not fit to work in many factories, but it is wasting raw material; besides it is hard to be controlled. Most well-managed mills as a rule do not like to employ child-labor except when the supply of adult labor is scarce. The silk filatures and cotton spinning mills employ most child-workers where the pay is usually low.

The Evil of Child Labor

It is a well-known fact that night work produces less good work, especially in factories where the lighting system is poor. Even in the weaving mills and cotton spinning only the very coarse work permits night work. With the exception of the cotton spinning mills and "sweat shops" in which the Factory Law does not apply, night work is not prevailing to any great extent in other factories. The reason why the spinning mills are in favor of night work is because the work is coarse and the wages are low. As a whole only a very limited number of industries have night work. As long as night work continues there is slight possibility of abolishing shorter working hours as the usual hours in the night shift are from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m. and there are difficulties for workers of going to, and coming from, the factories during the late hours at night. One of the chief reasons is said to be that if night work is abolished, many types of industries would have to double their plants to take up the additional workers on a day shift.

The new legislation also limits the hours and conditions of employment of women. The grounds of this policy are that women likewise are less able than male workers to protect themselves because of lack of education and inability to organize themselves in bargaining power. They are physically weak and are peculiarly exposed to certain dangers to health, that as future mothers they need protection for their own and the public welfare, and that in the period of maternity the dangers are especially great. The work of women in factories, especially in night work, is harmful in its effects upon the home and family life. Woman workers in China usually are low-paid and are of unskilled class. Modification of this clause is favored. The National Government has formally approved to grant 2 years grace as a period of preparation for the application of the Article 13 of the New Factory Law, which prohibits the employment of women in night work. The postponement has been granted chiefly for the reason that too sudden and drastic enforcement of the provisions of the Article without allowing sufficient time to the factories for adjustment, will throw out of work a great number of women workers at present engaged in night work in the mills; this is particularly true in cotton spinning mills, in Shanghai alone.

Taking all factors into consideration, the new Factory Law is warnily welcomed for the welfare of society. It is a cause for much congratulation to the National Government that it has seen the necessity for handling so important a problem so promptly. A Factory Law in China is essential, and should go into effect as soon as possible. Let us hope that the near future will see the operation of a sound factory law, based on a gradual process which will achieve worthy ends. Let us hope the Chinese industrialists see the light and adopt the welfare work for their workers so that both employer and employed will be benefited; and lastly let us hope scientific management will be carried out effectively in both letter and spirit in all Chinese factories so that better methods of production will be obtained in order to counter-balance the apparent disadvantages given to them in the provisions of the New Factory Law.

Chinese Gunboat Being Despatched to Cuba

Admiral Chen Shen-kuang, vice-Minister of the Navy and director-general of the Kiangnan Dock Yards, in a recent interview, explained that the reason for the projected visit of the gunboat *Haiyung* to Cuba is to celebrate Revolutionary Day, October 10. Cuban Chinese, he said, have been among the most ardent supporters of the Revolution, and residents there have erected a Double Tenth Monument in commemoration of the Cuban Chinese who lost their lives in the Revolution in 1911.

Recent telegrams from Havana report that a revolt of considerable dimensions is in progress in the island of Cuba. Since the outbreak of the revolt a week ago the Cuban Government had been concentrating its efforts on defending Havana and upon seeking to apprehend Dr. Menocal, the leader of the revolt, and his immediate subordinates. Fighting has been in progress in Oriente, Pinar del Rio, Santa Clara and the suburbs of Havana. Constitutional guarantees remain suspended and it is announced that General Machado's dictatorship will continue until the end of the revolt is in sight. Dr. Menocal was later captured and taken to Havana.

Boxer Funds for Hwai River Improvement

A Nanking message states that the Executive Yuan has decided to employ the entire amount of the Italian Boxer Indemnity Refund for the conservancy of the Huai River. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has been instructed to take up the matter with the Italian Minister to China. According to the provisions of the Italian Refund, the rehabilitation of the Grand Canal is only one of the four undertakings for which the money has been earmarked,—the others being construction of the port of Haichow, improvements to Peiping and building of a steel bridge on the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway.

American Police Use "Third Degree" Methods

Further serious criticisms of American police work by the Wickersham Committee were made public in Washington August 10. The report states that the "third degree" method of obtaining confessions from prisoners is still prevalent in many American cities. The report advocates a plan under which magistrates would be empowered to examine prisoners "instead of leaving them to the mercy of policemen's fists."

Chinese Language Eliminated in Indo-China

(By Edgar Snow in the New York Sun)

HANOI, Indo-China.—One of the least known but most important achievements of French colonialism in this country is the introduction of a new system of writing the native language. Within the last fifteen years it has been radically altered. It is, in effect, as revolutionary a change as if all America were to adopt Sanskrit.

The French motives, ostensibly to bring Tonkinese within closer compass of the European educational system established in their colonies, were not entirely unmixed. After China had yielded control of Tonkin to France, following the disastrous Sino-French War of 1885, the new masters set about to liquidate the remnant of Chinese influence in the country as quickly as possible. They removed certain institutions of Chinese origin; they revised others. But the great mass of the people still had, besides their religion, one strong tie with the old empire.

Chinese Writing Banned

Tonkinese, though it had become practically unintelligible to the Chinese, had evolved from the Han tongue. Like Cantonese, it had six tones. And it was written with Chinese characters. It was the latter which bothered the French. So they decided upon a bold experiment. They forbade the use of Chinese writing and substituted for it a Roman script.

They succeeded. Within twenty years a nation has lost one of its most fundamental characteristics. Tonkinese has been transliterated into Roman letters so that today, many educated men among Tonkin's 13,000,000 inhabitants cannot read Chinese writing. It is doubtful if in all history there has been an adjustment so rapid and thorough.

The new writing, devised by Frenchmen and Annamites in the Department of Public Instruction, employs French accents and signs to denote the tonal values of Tonkinese words. It uses suffixes which are not pronounced to indicate the radical or general grouping under which the word belongs. It has greatly simplified the language, eliminating the necessity of memorizing from two to fifty thousand Chinese characters and several hundred radicals which Tonkinese scholars formerly were required to know.

With the road to learning now reduced to the simple formula of an alphabet thousands of natives are able to read and write where formerly this was the privilege only of the leisured and wealthy.

Native Newspapers Use It

Today all native newspapers are published in the new language. Texts in the schools and books, magazines and periodicals use it. Except on the Chinese shops one no longer sees Chinese characters in the streets. Some Tonkinese are said to have developed considerable fluency with an originality of expression in their new Romanesque words. Several of the young writers have been translated into French and their works are pronounced fine prose.

It appears that the worries of the French, so far as the iniquitous influence of Chinese characters upon their Indo-Chinese subjects is concerned, are about over.

But the new writing to a stranger's eye lacks style and seems a tragic incongruity. This is perhaps mere sentimentalism; one misses the old grave mystery and the light beauty in a piece of exquisite Chinese calligraphy. They say that there are ancient Tonkinese scholars, educated in the imperial days, who still gather once a month in Hanoi and compare their delicate traceries of the maxims of Lao-tzu, which always evoke mutual admiration. And they say that these men are not impressed by the new writing.

Two Hundred Million Unemployed in China

Figures compiled by the Ministry of the Interior of approximately 120 districts in China reveal that more than 20,000,000 persons there are jobless. The *China Times*, Shanghai daily newspaper, has made a calculation on the basis of these figures estimating the number of unemployed in the whole of China at 200,000,000. Measures for relieving what is believed to be an unparalleled situation are being promulgated by the National Government. Plans for the reclamation of waste lands are being drafted and provision made for the migration of the jobless to hitherto uncultivated fields.

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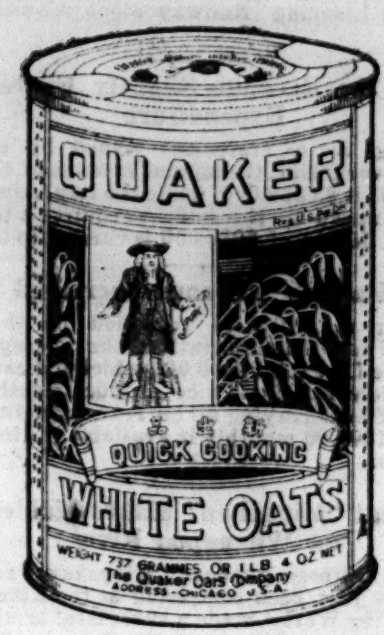

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In the Fields of Finance and Reconstruction

July Receipts of Manchurian Railways Total $3,200,000

The gross receipts of the various railways in the Northeastern provinces for the month of July total $3,200,000, the Northeastern Communications Committee announces. The Peiping-Liaoning Railway alone showed a revenue of $1,500,000.

Canton City Revenue Slightly Exceeded by Expenditure

According to a statement issued by the Canton Municipal Government, the annual revenue of the Municipality for 1931 is $3,890,000, while the total administrative outlay as itemised in the budget requires a total sum of $3,660,000. A deficit of $230,000 is carried in the balance.

Ping-Sui Railway Revenue Increased Twofold

According to statistics compiled by the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway Administration, the average monthly receipts of the Line total $600,000 which indicates that the Railway is now earning twice as much monthly as it did last year. After defraying all current expenditure, a net surplus of $150,000 monthly is available for improvement and extensions.

New Gunboat "Mingshan" Makes Maiden Voyage on Whangpoo River

The new Chinese gunboat *Mingshan*, construction of which has just been completed at the Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works, made a successful trial trip on the Whangpoo River to Minghong on August 10. Admiral Chen Shan-kwan was personally aboard the boat during the trip. It is learned that the new vessel will come under the command of the second Squadron of the Chinese naval forces.

Legislative Yuan to Study the Proposed Mine Tax Regulations

The drafted regulations governing the taxation on mining undertakings have been referred to the Legislative Yuan and will be taken up for consideration at its next meeting. Three rates of taxation are fixed by the regulation as follows: (a) 70 per cent on diamond, jade and other valuable stones, (b) 5 per cent on coal and (c) 2 per cent on medicines and drugs.

Third of Trio of Gunboats Under Construction Named After "Three Principles"

The Ministry of Navy is planning the construction of another gunboat to be named the *Minchu*, meaning the Race. This will be the third of the trio of gunboats built by the Ministry named after the Three Principles of the late Dr. Sun. The two other vessels now in the service of the Navy bear the names of *Mingshen* (People's Livelihood) and *Minchuan* (People's Rights.)

Branch Air Line Between Peiping and Peitaiho Opens

To afford facilities to the visitors to the Peitaiho Summer Resort, the China National Aviation Corporation has opened a branch air line carrying passengers and mails from Peiping to Peitaiho. The service started on August 8 and runs twice a week, leaving on Mondays and Fridays from both ends. The fare for a single trip is $70; round trip, $120.

Bad Weather Blamed for Decline of Raw Silk Exports

Owing to the unfavorable weather, a marked decline in the export of raw silk has been registered. During the period from June 1 to July 19, only 2,582 piculs were exported from Shanghai, among which 1,654 piculs were white raw silk and 928 piculs yellow raw silk. Compared with the figures for the same period last year, a drop of nearly two-thirds was recorded. The export from Canton is in a similar condition. From May 1 to July 15, the export totaled only 8,599 piculs, while that of the corresponding period of the previous year was 18,777 piculs. With the decrease of supply from China, a boom in the price of raw silk abroad is expected.

Heavy Floods Cause Suspension of Traffic on Two Trunk Railways

Owing to the heavy floods which are innundating many provinces of Central China, the Administrations of the Tientsin-Pukow and Lunghai Railways have issued a further notice, announcing that all freight services on these two lines will be temporarily suspended pending the receding of the floods and completion of necessary repairs to the damaged tracks and sleepers.

Japanese Raw Silk Exports to China Show Increase

According to statistics released by the Bureau of Inspection and Testing of Commercial Commodities, Japanese raw silk exports to China from July 1930 to June 1931 amounted to 559,315 piculs to the total value of Yen 390,611,909. Compared with figures of the preceding trade year, an increase of 77,270 piculs was registered, but the value decreased by Yen 213,590,000.

National Government Budget Faces Deficit of $60 Million

According to the national budget for the 20th year of the Republic, the total annual revenue of the National Government amounts to only from $90 to $100 millions, whereas the expenditure itemized in the budget requires a sum of $160 millions. Therefore, a deficit of $60 million exists and has to be made up from new sources of revenue. The budget has been submitted to the Central Political Council for consideration and approval.

Two-Million Dollar Order for 20 Planes Placed with U. S. Aviation Concern

A huge order for 20 new military airplanes has been placed with an aviation firm in the United States by the Central Aviation Department. The value of the order is reported to be over $20,000 000. It is hoped that with the new order to be shortly filled, an efficient air squadron of scouting and bombing planes will be organized by the Government for bandit and communist suppression purposes.

Silk Industry Bank Promoted by Local Silk Merchants

In order to rehabilitate the silk industry of country, a group of leading silk merchants and bankers are promoting the organization of a new bank with an initial capital of $600,000. At the formative meeting of the bank promoters held on August 6, eleven persons including Wang Yen-sung of Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, Pan Kung-chien, Commissioner of Social Affairs of Greater Shanghai Municipality and ten others were elected members of the board of directors of the projected banking institution.

Five New Phone Lines to be Installed to Link Surburban District of Shanghai

Plans are being formulated by the Bureau of Public Works of the Greater Shanghai Municipal Government to install five long distance lines to the five suburban districts of Shanghai, namely Peichuan, Peihua, Peihsin, Peiming and Peichao. The entire length of the five lines is about 20 miles and the cost for the installation is estimated at $7,000. It is expected that the installation willl be completed by the end of October next.

Fish Imports to Shanghai During June Total 84,151 Piculs

According to a report issued by the local Fishery Bureau, the imports of Chinese fish into Shanghai during the month of June totalled 84,151 piculs, valued at $1,079,641. The following table showing the quantity and value of each kind of fish imported is also compiled by the Bureau:

	Quantity in piculs		Value in dollars
Fresh sea fish:	7,073		70,957
Iced fish:	48,168		606,714
Salted fish:	14,564		187,696
River fish:	5,000		100,000
Iced river fish:	9,346		114,274
Total	84,151	Total	1,079,641

Electrical Works in China Total 689, Investigation Reveals

According to the latest investigaton made by the Ministry of Industries, there are now 689 electrical works in China, including both Government and private owned enterprises.

Opening of Nanking-Hangchow Highway Fixed on September 1

The Chekiang Provincial Government announced on August 15 that the Nanking-Hangchow Inter-Provincial Highway will be open to traffic on September I. Work on the Kuyung-Ihsien section of the Highway in Kiangsu, which is the only part of the road still unfinished, will be completed by the end of this month.

South Manchuria Railway Announces Profit in Annual Report

In its annual report, the South Manchurian Railway states that for the year ending March 31, 1931, the gross revenue of the line was Yen 188,104,062 making a net profit of Yen 21,673,461.95.

For the administration of the Szeshao Railway and the Kirin-Changchun Railway, the Company has paid Yen 50,655,483.80. The Company's bonds in circulation in Europe and America amount to Yen 39,052,000.

$5 Millions Assigned Annually for Redemption of Unsecured Loans

In connection with the re-organization of the unsecured foreign and domestic loans, the National Government, according to a report from Japanese sources, has issued a mandate, ordering that an annual sum of $5,000,000 be assigned from the Customs Revenue for the gradual liquidation of these loans and that the fund should be evenly distributed. The Japanese report states that the mandate will be put into effect immediately, regardless of the Government's financial difficulties. The Department of Loan Registration in the Ministry of Finance has been instructed to take up the matter at once.

U. S. Government Asked to Exempt Chinese Egg Imports from Inspection

To facilitate the exportation of Chinese preserved eggs into the United States, the Ministry of Industries, in a communication to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, requests that the Chinese Legation at Washington be instructed to make representations to the American authorities to exempt from inspection all shipments of Chinese egg imports which have been properly examined and certified by the Bureau for Testing and Inspection of commercial commodities under the Ministry of Industries.

New Postage Stamps Bearing Pictures of Revolutionary Martyrs on Sale

According to a report in the *Tientsin Commercial Daily News*, the Tientsin post office has received a large assortment of new postage stamps to replace those now in use and will shortly put them on sale. The new stamps are of seven kinds and bear pictures of seven noted revolutionary leaders including Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Gen. Huang Hsing, Gen. Chen Chi-mei (Shanghai Governor during 1911 Revolution), Sung Chiao-jen (Prominent Kuomintang leader assassinated by agents of Yuan Shih-kai), Liao Chung-kai, Chu Chi-hsin (Kuomintang writer) and Gen. Teng Ken.

Settlement Mortuary to be Removed to New Building at Chenju

Following the establishment of the Judicial Medical Inspection Bureau in the Special District Court in the International Settlement, plans have been completed for the removal of the public mortuary on Fearon Road to Chenju, where the Bureau's buildings are under construction. The intended removal will mean the passing of the control of the morgue into Chinese hands. According to Sun Kwei-fong, who is in charge of preparations for its formal inauguration, the Bureau will comprise two departmonts, hospital and inspection. A public mortuary building will also be erected. A large tract of land has been purchased by the Ministry of Judicial Administration at Chenju and building operations are making rapid progress. The mortuary will be removed into the new building as soon as it is completed.

TELEPHONE RECONSTRUCTION SCHEME

THE familiar road-tent surrounded by barriers with Telephone Company Chops on them are outward signs of telephone reconstruction work.

But it is merely the outward sign of the invisible activity that goes on unceasingly beneath the ground where in a small space willing workers toil at splicing cables. The work involves cables, some containing as many as 2,400 wires, having to be spliced together wire to wire. In making these splices it is a rigorous necessity that all trace of dampness shall be excluded from the cable before the lead sheath is finally soldered up.

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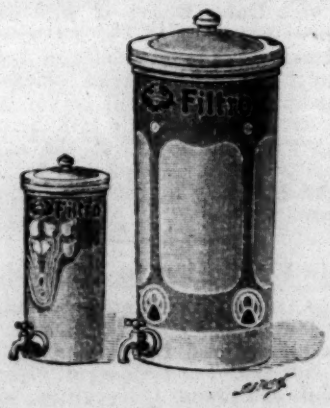

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Tungling Shoals in Upper Yangtsze to Be Removed by Blasting

The Ministry of Communications is reported to have decided to remove, by blasting, the Tungling Shoals along the Yangtsze between Ichang and Chungking in January next year. These shoals constitute one of the most dangerous obstacles to navigation along the upper reaches of the Yangtsze. It is estimated that the expenses will total $180,000. A surtax is now being collected on goods entering or leaving the various ports along the River and on boats in transit, the proceeds of which are to be exclusively used for the blasting operations.

Rice Prices Mounting as Supply Falls Short of Demands

Owing to shortage which is caused by the flood situation in the rice producing districts and the partial suspension of shipping as a result of the prevailing typhoon, the price of rice in the local market has been steadily mounting. Since August 12, the price of the best grade of rice was quoted at $20 per picul. The second grade rice is now sold at $19, while the third grade is at $17.50 for one picul, despite the decision made some time ago by the Bean and Rice Dealers' Association of Shanghai instructing that the price of the best grade rice be limited to $17 per picul.

Merchants Seek to Boost Sale of Native Goods at Coming Sporting Event

In an attempt to take advantage of the occasion to promote the sale of native products, the Native Goods Association in Shanghai in conjunction with several other leading Chinese merchant organizations has wired to the preparatory committee of the National Athletic Federation, suggesting that at the forthcoming national athletic meet in October at Nanking, only Chinese manfactures should be permitted to be sold on the field and advertisements of native products, posted. The message further suggests that as the National Government has appropriated $1,500,000 for the occasion, advertising for Chinese goods should be free of all charges.

First Chinese Cruiser to Tour World on Goodwill Mission

According to information emanating from the Ministry of Navy, the Chinese cruiser *Haiyung* will shortly make a goodwill tour of the world. The cruiser plans to first vist Cuba where it will participate in a memorial service in honor of the settlement of Chinese there. After touring the major cities in America, the boat will proceed to Europe and make official calls at the principal Eurpean ports. It will return to China by way of Japan. It is estimated that the trip around the world will take about six months and that the expnses involved will be over $1,000,000. Preparations for the early departure of the *Haiyang* are now being rushed by the naval authorities.

Food Products Exhibition to Be Held in Shanghai

In order to introduce sanitary methods of food preparation and encourage scientific cultivation of food products, a National Food Provisions Exhibition is now being planned by the Food Control Committee of the Greater Shanghai Municipal Government and is scheduled to be held next year in Shanghai. A petition to this effect has been submitted to the National Government for approval. It is proposed that the Exhibition should be divided into seven divisions. The first division will contain exhibits and illustrations, largely dealing with the relation of foodstuffs to human life, showing how food should be prepared and what kind of foodstuff is most nourishing. The second division will deal with population and food supply. The Third Division will be a study of agricultural products, encouraging the adoption of scientific methods for farming. The fourth divison will include aquatic products and specimens of domestic animals for food purposes. The fifth division is to consist largely of illustrations, teaching scientific and sanitary methods of food storage and cooking.

It is understood that the Committee in preparation of the Exhibition has fixed tentatively the exhibition expenses at $500,000, three-fifths of which is to be appropriated by the National Government, while the various Provincial Governments participating are be made responsible for the balance.

Coal Merchants Seek Government Aid in Crisis

Declaring that their interests are at stake, the Shanghai Chinese Coal Merchants' Association has addressed an urgent telegram to the Executive Yuan, petitioning that appropriate steps be taken by the Government to prohibit the foreign coal merchants from cornering the coal market in Shanghai. The message states that the situation may well be described as a crisis, as the foreign coal merchants have virtnally created a coal monopoly and thus hold the key to the Chinese industries and communications. The telegram urges that a joint meeting of representatives of the Ministries of Industry, Communications and Railways be held to devise suitable measures to solve this vital problem.

Anti-Japan Organ Seeks Funds to Establish Raw Materials Manufactory

The creation of a foundation fund to finance the establishment of factories and mills to manufacture such raw materials and necessities, for the supply of which China at present has to rely upon Japanese imports despite the boycott campaign, was decided upon at a meeting of the leading members of the Shanghai Anti-Japan Association on August 9. The method of raising the funds as well as their proper administration is being carefully considered.

Registration of Japanese goods with the Anti-Japan Association has been completed, it is announced. Six cases of seizure of unregistered Japanese goods were reported during the week ending August 5.

Vast Gold Deposits Discovered in Jehol and Heilungkiang

Large tracts of rich gold mines have been discovered in Jehol and Heilungkiang, according to a report submitted to the Ministry of Industries by Wong Cheng-fu, director of the Mining Department of the Ministry, who has been inspecting mining conditions in the North- east. Mr. Wang states that he is formulating plans in conjunction with the various Provincial Authorities in the Northeast for the exploitation of these mines. The plan in general provides that the large gold mines be jointly developed by the Central Government and the local authorities, while the smaller ones are to be leased to private interests for operation. The total initial expenses are estimated at $2,000,000,

Five-Year Boycott Plan Proposed By Anti-Japan Body

A drastic resolution against the Japanese was adopted at a meeting of the Anti-Japan Association on August 11, when the Planning Committee of the Association decided to enforce a "Five-Year Boycotting Plan" against the Japanese goods in China. According to the scheme of the Committee, the movement will be thoroughly industrial and economic and most strictly enforced. While the most necessary raw materials, a supply of which is lacking, in China, may be imported from Japan, a ten per cent levy must be collected on all shippments and the proceeds contributed toward a fund for the establishment of factories to manufacture such materials in China.

Sharp Decrease in China's Customs Receipts Forecast by Local Paper

Unfavorable rates of exchange and the world economic depression have practically blasted the hope for a $200,000,000 increase in China's customs receipts this year, according to a report in the *Shun Pao* on August 6. Imports have fallen off considerably and unless normal business conditions are restored during the remainder of the year, the customs receipts for the current year will be far behind last year's receipts, the paper predicts. When the new tariff became effective on January I this year, it was predicted that the customs receipts for the entire year would be increased to fully $400,000,000. Early in the Spring, the receipts were hard hit by trade depression and unfavorable exchange. Although there was slight recovery in April, May and June, the receipts for three months, however, were far below those of normal trade times and considerably smaller than the receipts for the same months of the previous year. During July the receipts seemed to have picked up a little, but the flood situation throughout the whole country struck another severe blow. Unless there is an unexpected increase in imports for the remainder of the year, there is virtually no hope that China's customs receipts will be greater this year than in 1930.

大華國際俱樂部

MAJESTIC CLUB

(Information)

PROPRIETARY MEMBERS: There will be 1,000 Proprietary Members. The property of the Club and the management of its affairs will be solely vested in them. Proprietary Shares will be issued at Tls. 400.00 per share.

ORDINARY MEMBERS: The first 1,000 Ordinary Members will be elected without Entrance Fee, after which there will be an Entrance Fee of $50.00.

Subscription for Proprietary and Ordinary Members is $15.00 per month and $5.00 per month extra per person for wife and daughters of Members.

The Club will be non-political, non-partisan and there will be no honorary members.

Application for Membership Forms may be obtained from B. H. M. Broomhall Esq., c/o Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co. Ltd., or Percy Chu Esq. c/o Central Bank of China.

Network of Phone Lines for Kiangsi Planned by Military

According to a Nanchang dispatch in the *China Press* dated August 13, the Commander-in-Chief's Headquarters there are taking active steps to install long distance telephhone lines throughout the province, in order to facilitate the development of an intelligence service at the various districts in Kiangsi. As plans for the installation have already been approved by the authorities, actual construction work will be started shortly. Meanwhile, it is also planned that radio stations will be established in the districts of Siushui, Pingshiang, Yunghsin, Kian, Kahsien, Kwangchang, Nanchang, Kinki and Shangyiu.

Kin Lee Yuan Wharf Sold To China Merchants Co. for $275,000

The protracted dispute over the lease of the Kin Lee Yuan Wharf between the French Societe des Missions Etrangeres and the China Merchants S.N.Co., was brought to an end on August 15, when an agreement for sale of the property to the Company was reached at the purchase price of Tls. 275,000. The wharf has been taken over by the Company after payment of the sum. The dispute, which lasted for almost a year, arose in August last year when a decision of the French Mixed Cout granted a petition of the Mission to cancel the contract of lease and to evict the China Merchants S.N.Co. from occupation owing to a brief delay in the payment of the rent. The action of the Mission aroused widespread indignation in Chinese shipping and commercial circles, as the Mission acquired the title to the wharf under undue circumstances and the French Diplomotic and Consular authorities had given unequivocal assurance of the privilege of uninterrupted lease to the Company. Through the mediation of the French Consul-General, M. Koechlin, however, the execution of the judgment was postponed, a settlement being sought through arbitration. In was only after protracted negotiations that the Mission agreed to sell the property to the Chinese shipping company. The price which the Mission originally demanded was Tls. 390,000, but was reduced to the present figure when negotiations were resumed by Kuo Huai-feng, the new Special Commissioner for the Administration of the Company.

Chih Tze University Erects New Building to Cope with Accommodation Demands

In order to cope with the increasing demands for accommodation facilities as a result of the large enrollment for the coming semester, the authorities of the Chih Tze University have completed construction of two new buildings during the summer months at a cost of Tls. 250,000. The new buildings consist of a three-story dormitory and a large class room building. According to S. C. Ho, president of the University, construction of a large library building for the University is now under contemplation and also a university auditorium, both of which will be ready for use next year. In accordance with the University expansion policy, the present staff of 70 has been increased to 80. Both foreign and Chinese instructors are on the faculty.

Government Bonds Market Makes Quick Recovery as Situation Improves

According to a report compiled by S. D. Wang and Co., on the Chinese Government Bond Market for the first week of the current month, the great slump in the price of Government Bonds has almost been fully recovered and the bonds market is steadily approaching normalcy. The report states that an average gain of three points on nine issues of the bonds actively traded in on the China Merchants Stock Exchange was registered during the first seven days of August. This upward trend in the bond market was brought about largely due to the sudden improvement of a once very dangerous political situation following the supression of Shih Yu-shan's revolt in the North and the Government's successful campaign against the Communists in Kiangsi. The 20th Year Customs Bonds led all listings in the recovery by advancing 5.10 points, also leading in business done, which amounted to about $28,000,000. The 20th Year Rolled Tobacco Bonds which fluctutated 8 points on August contracts during July, gained 4.65 points on last month's closing price, the value of the seven days' transactions amounting to $16,635,000 or more than one-third of all July contracts for that issue. The total transactions on the China Merchants Stock Exchange from July 31 to August 7 were in excess of $125,000,000.

(*Continued on page 482*)

Men and Events

M. J, Cox, of *Reuters*, Ltd., in Shanghai, has returned from a holiday spent in Japan and Korea.

Major-General Tashiro, recently appointed military attache to the Japanese Legation in China, has assumed the duties of his office.

Bills Motors are showing some new Ford de luxe bodies in their showrooms at the corner of Avenue Foch and Route Cardinal Mercier, Shanghai.

W. L. Hollander, research secretary of the Institute of Pacific Relations, has arrived in Shanghai in connection with the forthcoming conference in Hangchow.

Seismologists at Tokyo reported on August 13 that an earthquake had occurred in Sinkiang, apparently similar in violence to the disastrous quake in Kansu a few years ago.

The Kincheng Banking Corporation opened its third sub-branch in a wing of the new Chinese Y.M.C.A. building on Boulevard de Montigny in the French Concession August 15.

Y. Ikeda, Japanese news editor of the *China Press*, Shanghai, gave a reception August 12 at the Japanese Club following his marriage last week to Miss Fumiko Nakayama of Tokyo.

Senator Pittman when he landed in New York August 11 after a three months' study of the silver question in the Orient, stated that he intends to renew his campaign in favor of an international silver conference.

Marvin H. Shapiro, representative of the Godman Shoe Company of Chicago, departed from Shanghai August 12 on his return trip to the United States after an extensive business trip through China and the Philippines.

The tenth Japan-Manchurian transportation conference is announced to open at Harbin on September 15. The agenda will include measures to attract tourist parties, and the revision of freight rates between Japan and Manchuria.

The De Havilland Company, one of the largest British aeroplane manufacturers, announced in London August 11 that it has received an order to supply the Chinese National Government at Nanking with six military Moth training biplanes.

The death occurred at Peitaiho, North China summer resort, August 14 of Mrs. D. S. F. Chur, wife of a member of the staff of the Kailan Sales Agency. Mrs. Chur received her education in America, being a graduate of Valparaiso (Indiana) University.

The *Shanghai Times* announces the appointment of a new editor to succeed Burton Sayer in the person of Alfred Morley of the *Hongkong Telegraph* and *South China Morning Post*. Mr. Morley will assume his new duties during the last week in September.

Dwight Rugh, nephew of Arthur Rugh formerly of the National Committee of Y M.C.A. in China and Mrs. Rugh, who have been studying in the Peking Language School, passed through Shanghai this week enroute to Changsha, Hunan, to join the faculty of Yale-in-China University.

The Chinese Post office will put on sale September 1, new stamps bearing imprints of deceased revolutionary leaders. There are seven different kinds and they bear the likeness of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Gen. Huang Hsing, Gen. Chen Chi-mei, Sung Chiao-jen, Liao Chung-hoi, Chu Chi-hsin and General Teng Heng.

A Nanking telegram says that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is understood to have under preparation a number of communications to the various foreign ministers relative to the rendition of several small foreign concessions in China, such as the Japanese Concession in Soochow, the International Settlement in Kulangsu and others.

The Ministries of Finance and Industries have received identical memorandums from the Greater Shanghai Municipality, pointing out that in view of the fact that large shipments of flour have been imported into the country from Australia and America, it would be advisable for the responsible authorities to study the question of a special tax on imported foreign flour as a protection to the native flour industry.

A set of regulations governing the imposition of a Mining Tax was examined at the meeting of the Legislative Yuan in Nanking August 15. The rates of the proposed new Tax, it is understood, are of three different grades, namely, 2%, 5% and 10% on the net profits. A Nanking message states that it is not unlikely that a revision of the draft regulations will be made so as to provide for a reduction of these rates as well as exemptions for coal and iron.

Mrs. Hsiung Hsi-ling, wife of a former Peking Premier; Mrs. Wang Yin-tai, wife of a former Foreign Minister in Peking and Mrs. Lo Chang, daughter of the late Kang Yu-wei, have been elected delegates of the National Women's Council of China to attend the next session of the International Women's League at Geneva on November 30.

The Good Roads Exhibition Committee announced in Shanghai last week that S. C. Hsieh has been appointed as a delegate to the forthcoming National Good Roads Conference and Exhibition to act as the Provincial representative for Hunan Province. Mr. Hsieh had for several years previously been engaged as senior engineer in the Bureau of Reconstruction at Changsha.

Patrick J, Hurley, U. S. Secretary of War, and Mrs. Hurley are due to arrive in Shanghai on the s.s. *President Cleveland* on Augst 25 en route to Manila. Mr. Hurley's visit, it is understood, is made at the request of President Hoover. It is hinted in this connection that Congress at the next session will, principally for financial reasons, grant independence to the Philippines.

A strike occurred for a day last week in the Shanghai French tramway service following a fight which had occurred between rival groups of workers. Each side insisted that the management should discharge the ringleaders on the other side, and the management is understood to have done so. The rival groups celebrated the end of the strike with a firecracker display.

The famous Kang Yu-wei library in Tsingtao is reported to have been purchased by the Shantung authorities for $60,000. The late Kang Yu-wei was one of China's most distinguished scholars and an ardent monarchist. He was responsible for a reform movement 30 years ago which resulted in his exile. His library is said to have been one of the most valuable private libraries in this country.

E. H. Staber, manager of the operating division of the Standard Oil Company of New York, accompanied by Mrs. Staber, and their three children, departed last week for the United States on home leave. They are traveling by way of South China, Manila, India and Europe. According to report, Mr. Staber may be assigned to special duties in the home office for a considerable period before he returns to China.

The King of England has awarded the Imperial Service Medal to two Chinese for long service in the Weihaiwai native police while the territory was under British administration. The men are Color-Sergeant Sun Pei-ho and Head-Jailer Wang Shao-tang, the former having 26 years service to his credit and the latter 27. Both are now employed by the Chinese Administration at Weihaiwei.

A recent Japanese message announcing that 6 of 22 turbine vessels recently purchased by Dollar Line interests would be placed on the route between Seattle and California while the rest would be sold to the National Government for coastal navigation service in China, was declared incorrect by Dollar Line authorities. The Dollar Line states that it has no intention of sending any of these ships to the Orient.

Teng Chai-yen, a suspected participant in the attempted murder of Finance Minister T. V. Soong in the North Railway Station, several weeks ago, was released by the Second Special District Court August 14 on the guarantee of the two Kuomintang high officials, Wu Tsu-hui and Dr. Tsai Yuan-pei. Mr. Teng, who was formerly chief secretary to General Li Chi-sen, was arrested last week at the latter's home in Avenue Dubail.

The third annual meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa Association of North China was held at Peitaiho, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. L. Newton Hayes August 18. The initiation ceremony, the first to be held since the reorganization of the group, admitted to membership Mrs. Richard Ritter of Yenching University, elected by the chapter of Boston University, and Dr. Marjorie Rankin of Nankai University, elected by the chapter of Mt. Holyoke College. Dr. John C. Ferguson presided over the initiation service assisted by C. C. Steinbeck and T. E. Breece.

All the foreign schools of the International Settlement of Shanghai controlled by the Municipal Council will re-open Monday, September 7, while the primary and secondary schools for Chinese children will open September 9. The new secondary school for Chinese girls at 233 Medhurst Road will be opened for the winter term on Monday, September 7, at 9 o'clock. Tuition for the new school will be $35 for each term with a reduction of 20 per cent for a family of two children and of 33 1/3 per cent for a family of three or more children. Enrollment is limited to daughters of residents of the International Settlement who are less than 16 years old.

R. E. Lunkley, manager of the Otis Elevator Company, has returned to Shanghai after a visit to the Philippine Islands.

Dr. Kiang Kang-hu, member of the faculty at McGill University, Toronto, Canada, arrived in Shanghai during the week on a combined business and pleasure trip.

Wang Kwang-chi, newly appointed Chinese Minister to Poland, is scheduled to leave Shanghai to take up his post early next month, Mr. Wang may also be appointed concurrently as China's first Minister to Czecho-Slovakia.

A Japanese filming party, headed by conductor Nomura, arrived in Shanghai during the week. They will stage scenes in various districts here, including Foochow road, various amusement resorts and the department stores.

Robson S. Moore, director of the executive committee os the Columbia Ribbon and Carbon Manufacturing company, is at present in Shanghai. He is making an intensive survey in China of business conditions affecting the carbon industry.

Relief of the world's cotton industry rests with China according to Governor W. H ("Alfalfa") Murray of Oklahoma. "If all the women in China would put a four-inch ruffle on the bottom of their dresses they would use all the surplus cotton," he said.

It is announced from Tokyo that the King and Queen of Siam will stay a short while in Japan on their return journey from America. They are due at Yokohama by the *Empress of Canada* on September 26 and will leave the boat there and embark again at Kobe.

Thirty airplanes belonging to the 1st Aviation Squadron hitherto stationed in Hankow were shipped to Nanking August 17 for repairs. The planes which had been placed in hangars at the Hankow Aerodrome were recently submerged by the floods and damaged.

Harry Garson, producer of "All Quiet on Western Front," accompanied by a party of 10 persons, arrived at Yokohama August 17. The party is on the way to Siam, Indo-China, Sumatra, Bornao and Java. Mr. Garson has intimated that he may establish a production unit in Shanghai.

The death occurred in Shanghai during the week of Mrs. Lau Shih-kee, wife of the engineer-in-chief of the Chinese National Engineering and Manufacturing Co., Ltd. The late Mrs. Lau (nee Esther Kun-kwok Au) was the daughter of the late Andrew Au Ben formerly managing director of the Sincere Co.

A party of Los Angeles business men, at the head of which is Clarence H. Matson of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, is visiting in Shanghai. They were entertained by the District Chamber of Commerce August 17. The dinner was presided over by Wang Shiao-lai, chairman of the Chamber.

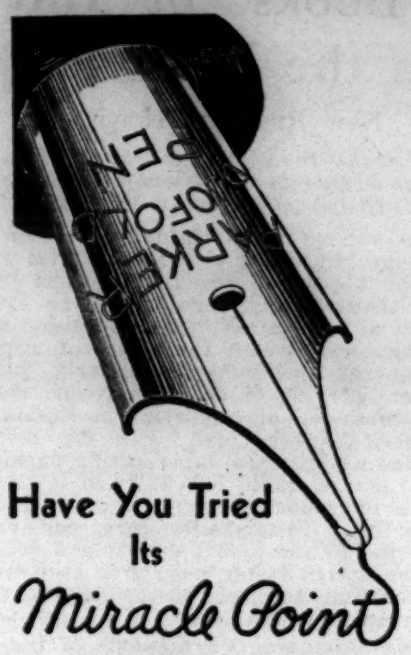
Members of the staffs of Shanghai foreign newspapers are giving a luncheon to G. Burton Sayer at the Cathay Hotel on Tuesday, August 25 at 12:30 o'clock. Mr. Sayer recently resigned as editor of *The Shanghai Times* to accept the position of Director of Publicity of the Municipal Council of the International Settlement.

Frank Oliver of the editorial staff of *Reuter's* service at Shanghai departed for Hankow on Tuesday, August 18 for the purpose of covering the flood situation along the Yangtsze. Mr. Oliver accompanied John Earl Baker of the Chinese National Flood Relief Commission on an airplane which was supplied by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek. Mr. Oliver probably will remain in Hankow for three weeks.

A Nanking message states that practically all the rolling-stock formerly detained by the rebel general, Shih Yu-san, has been returned to the Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration. The Ministry of Railways announces that through traffic on the Peiping-Hankow Railway has been resumed. The damaged railway tracks between the Shih-chiachuang-Shunteh section have been completely repaired.

At the meeting of the Central Political Council at Nanking, August 13, the following were appointed members of the Legislative Committee of the Council:—Tai Chi-tao, Ting Wei-fen, Fang Chio-hui, Chu Chia-hua, Liu Shang-ching, Shao Yuan-chung, Wang Shu-han, Niu Yung-chien, Chiao Yi-tang, Cheng Tien-fang, Liu Lu-yin, and Yeh Chu-tsang; with Tai Chi-tao responsible for convening meetings of the Committee.

The Shanghai Tiffin Club in New York, composed of former residents of Shanghai who now live in the American metropolis, has announced its new officers for the coming year. They are; President, G. R. Coleman; Vice-President, John B. Chevalier; Vice-President, F. R Eldridge; Secretary, E. T. McQuade; Treasurer, F. S. Pease. The Executive Committee includes, in addition to the foregoing, the following names, J. P. Babcock, F. H. Clarke, D. E. Douty, J. A. Fowler, E H Hume, H. L. Lewis, D. L. Moss, W. H. Mulgreen and J. J. Rogers.



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New Books of Interest in the Far East

New Russia's Primer

The Story of the Five Year Plan, by M. Ilin, Translated by George S. Counts and Nucia P. Lodge. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Co. 162 pp.

This little volume was originally written in the Russian language for school children of from 12 to 14 years with the object of acquainting them in simple language as to the scope and operation of the Five Year Plan. This is a translation into English, not for propaganda purposes but with the object of acquainting the world in general, Americans particularly, with what the Soviet is really trying to do. The second chapter is devoted to a comparison of conditions in Russia and in America. America has no plan, with the result that despite the great advantage of labor-saving machinery the public does not get adequate benefit from it. America's free for all race in production results in much duplication and generally in a helterskelter race for existence. Instances are cited of how food products are deliberately destroyed in the United States in order to keep up prices while at the same time hundreds of thousands of people in the country have not enough to eat.

Russia has sent out scouts to all parts of the country to locate the principal deposits of raw materials, and in Russia these are held for the benefit of the people and are not allowed to be monopolized by a few as they are in the United States. Features of the Russian plan are to select a central site for a huge electric plant and then to group other industries within a radius of reasonable size, these industries using the current. One of the principal hydro-electric stations is on the Dnieper, near Kichkos, known as Dnieperstroy. The Don Basin coal fields are being developed so as to produce more than fifty million tons of coal a year. According to the plan 42 regional electric stations are to be built. The aluminum factory on the Dnieper, one of several huge industries which are being grouped around each electric center, is announced to be capable of producing ten thousand tons of aluminum per year. Here efforts are being made to develop all natural resources according to the latest scientific methods, and American engineers are largely drawn on for this purpose. Agriculture is being carried on with tractors and harvesters, all of which are to be produced, if the plan proves successful, in factories in Russia. And above it all is this idea: Machines shall not be allowed to make slaves of the people; life must be so organized that the people will rejoice at the appearance of each new machine; but in order to attain this object a socialistic state must be built.

G. W. M.

Eastern Art

Eastern Art, an Annual, edited by Langdon Warner and Horace H. F. Jayne Vol. 2 published for the College Art Association, Philadelphia. G. $10.

The second volume of "Eastern Art" is a remarkably interesting publication and will be hailed with joy by both students and collectors. The papers are varied and authoritative and the reproductions extraordinarily well done

This issue also includes an appreciation of the late Edward Hamilton Bell, who died in 1929, to whom this publication owes its inception. Although an Englishman he was associated with America from 1885 to the end of his life. He gave his life to art. The drama, designing of scenery, interior decoration, architecture and landscape architecture all claimed his interests and talents. Moreover he was a scholar.

Oriental art had been his paramount interest for twenty years and he knew by heart the collections of Oriental art in America, Europe. Russia and Japan. He started this publication, "Eastern Art," but lived only to edit the first volume. However he set a standard of high excellence and wide interest which doubtless those succeeding him will strive to maintain.

In this issue first place is given to "The Peasant Paintings of Otsu, Japan," by Mimeyoshi Yanagi. The author complains that the West, which has taken such keen interest in the Japanese color print, has neglected this branch of folk art which has traditions parallel to the art of the color print. Mr. Yanagi has therefore produced here in English a synopsis of his book on the subject of Otsu paintings and has here reproduced some remarkable and fascinating examples.

As Mr. Yanagi points out they have nothing in them of fine art—they represent folk art in its purest form. They are to be regarded as a craft—the work of artisans. There is no insistence on individuality; they are unsigned and undated. They are spontaneous pictures, not works of aesthetic ideas. Says the author, "It is a picture done with sweat, not with mood and caprice. It is the artisan's livelihood."

Mr. Yanagi appeals for beauty in common things, the beauty that once was given them by the hand-craftsman.

Some of the examples given are crude, but there is strength in them, the beauty of strength—a healthy crudeness Some are remarkably beautiful. All are simple, for simplicity is of course their key-note, and it is a simplicity arrived at not in a generation but which speaks of the labor of generations, labor which has finally produced pictures of broad outline, simple composition, simple and vivid coloring, and a definite convention. They are close to the life of the people for they are of the life of the common people

Unfortunately this craftsman's art has been in decay since the early nineteenth century The subjects of this art were generally Buddhist material, folk worship, Demons, historical persons, animals birds and plants.

Lorraine d'O Warner writes on "Korai Celadon in America," and there seems to be a goodly collection of pottery of this period, tenth to fourteenth century, which has found its way from Korea to America. The article is illustrated with plates showing a hundred and fifty beautiful examples and Mr. Yanagi adds a Note on the pottery kilns of the Korai dynasty.

George Groslier contributes a study of "Contemporary Cambodian Art, studied in the light of its past forms." Other subjects ably dealt with in this volume are "Indian Miniatures," the "Early Vaishnava Miniature Paintings from Western India," "Early Indian Architecture," an "Illustrated Svetambara Jaina manuscript of 1260;" and there are some notes on a "Glass Globe of Arghun" in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

The "Square Circle" Residents

The Square Circle, by Denis Mackail. Houghton Mifflin Company. Boston and New York.

This story concerns the lives and thoughts of the body of residents who fill a London "Square," one of those arrangements of houses common to London that are often anything but square, the main requirements being gardens, in grass and shrubberies in the centre, surrounded by an iron railing to keep out the general public, the railing being surrounded by a road and the road bordered by houses usually occupied by middle class business men, an occasional financier, a maiden lady of means and sometimes a legal luminary.

Tiverton Square is typical and for nearly five hundred closely printed pages Mr. Mackail wanders through the gardens among the younger generations, to cocktail parties attended by the younger set and, one by one, into all the houses in the square, investigating the thoughts, fears, hopes and actions of a body of plain, mediocre, dull people, full of their own importance.

Some of the characters are excellently drawn and do live and move; they are flesh and blood and not lay figures, but they leave one with the great feeling of thankfulness that one is not a typical "Square" resident.

One wonders how Mr. Mackail struggled through 500 pages of living with these people without himself dying of boredom, but may be he is a "Square" resident himself and of course all the "Square" residents have to be in the swim.

Five hundred pages serve to prove but one thing—the utter futility of that section of the middle class of which the Tiverton Square residents are a typical sample. We have all met them in the flesh but few of us wish to meet them again between covers. Mr. Mackail does not write merely well, he writes extraordinarily well, which makes it a little difficult to understand why he should persist in wasting obvious talent on futility. Of course it is something to have impaled futility for all to see but when this has been accomplished and even accomplished brilliantly is it so great a feat? It is accomplished here in the first hundred pages, the other 400 are, presumably, for good measure, but who wants good measure of people who make one inclined to vomit?

FSO.

Death and Taxes—in Poetry

Death and Taxes, by Dorthy Parker; The Viking Press, New York, 1931. 62 pages.

Dorothy Parker's stirring, satirical prose has its mystically elusive counterpart in the imagery of her poetry. Read these few poems and you will find the reason of her choice of the title, "Death and Taxes". There is nothing so sure in this world as the facts embodied by those two words.

While you read you will enjoy, and you will say, "Yes, how true. I've felt this before." Only you, not being Dorothy Parker, knew not how to give expression to the thoughts! Dorothy Parker has the real poet's insight and clarity. "Distance" is such a poem, and how much so is "From a Letter From Lesbia", the last two lines of this being:

"I called it sweet, and made believe I cried:
The stupid fool! I've always hated birds. . . "
(Of course, you recall Lesbia and her Sparrow.)

Especially appropriate to Shanghai is "The Crusader", so we feel constrained to quote this "Tombstone in the Starlight" in its entirety.

"Arrived in Heaven, when his sands were run,
He seized a quill, and sat him down to tell.
The local press that something should be done
About that noisy nuisance, Gabriel"

Find and read for yourself the lines over the "Very Rich Man" and "The Actress". They are excellent. In the "Sonnet to an Alpine Night" we find the line,

"My hand, a little raised, might press a star",

which is vividly reminiscent of two lines by a Chinese poet, Yang I, written about the year 1000:

"Upon this tall pagoda's peak
My hand can nigh the stars enclose."

Mrs. Parker's volume contains less than fifty poems and these do not all hold to the same high standard. However, if you like poetry you will want to read the book. One of the last, but not least in the volume is "Sweet Violets", and we give the entire text here:

"You are brief and frail and blue—Little sisters, I am, too.
You are heaven's masterpieces—
Little loves, the likeness ceases."
July 14, 1931. G. B. S.

More "Boners"

More Boners, illustrated, by Dr. Seuss. Viking Press, New York, $1.

The striking success of "Boners", (by those who pulled them,) has led to the compilers making another collection of these school-boy errors that constitute such a laughable "outline of misinformation." Other volumes apparently are contemplated for the publishers' appeal for authentic howlers, offering a complimentary copy of the next volume for every howler used.

The present book is quite up to the high standard of humor the first one set.

"Definitions" supply some of the best examples. Thus we learn that "adolescence is the stage between puberty and adultery." that the "Bastille was a place for the refinement of prisoners," that "A Black Maria is a negro's wife," and (rather true this) that "Chivalry is the attitude of a man towards a strange woman."

"A conservative is a kind of greenhouse where you look at the moon," appears to be a childish attempt to achieve multum in parvo.

A good steak has been called a host of beautiful names since its first discovery but according to the schoolroom "Filet Mignon is an opera by Puccini."

Geography over common sense were strong points of the student responsible for the following, "Tundras are the treeless forests of South America" while another thinks "The Tyrol is a picture palace in Paris."

History questions cause a lot of casualties among the juvenile. "The Romans drove the Pixies over Hadrian's Wall," "William Tell shot an arrow through an apple while standing on his son's head," "Charlotte Bronte murdered Murat in his bath." and "Magna Carta provided that no free man should be hanged twice for the same offence.

"Guy Fawkes," we learn, "was a very wicked man and he didn't like the King or his parlourmade, so he decided to blow them up." "Tobacco was brought to England by Sir Walter Raleigh and as he was smoking one day, he said to the Bishop: 'Good master Ridley, we have this day lighted such a fire in England as shall never be put out,'" was probably the truth unconsciously written but robs a martyr of his very famous saying.

(*Continued on page 481*)

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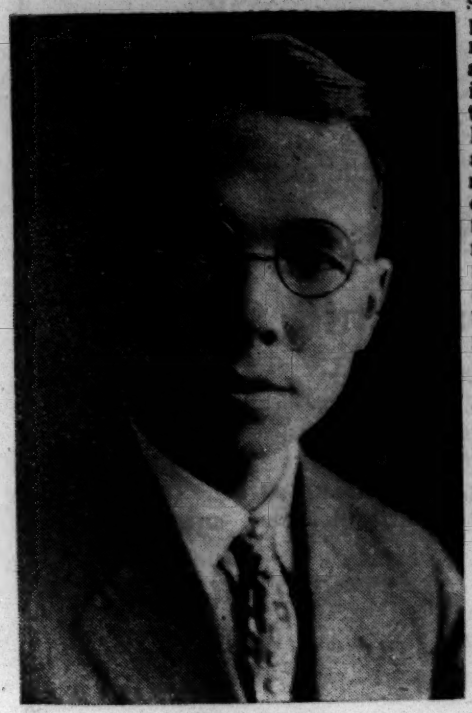
Who's Who in China

Ye-young Chan, government official; born at Hsinning, Kwangtung, Feb. 25, 1894; was graduated from the Whampoa Military Academy, 1910; went to America on a Kwangtung Provincial Government Scholarship in 1912 and entered the University of Illinois in 1914 to study political economy, graduating in 1918 with B. A. degree; transferred to Columbia University in the Fall of 1918. studying law and political science, receiving M. A. and LL.B. degrees in 1920; returned to China via Europe in 1921 and was immediatily appointed professor at the Peking Normal College; later in the same year, became editor of the monthly magazine of Shanghai Chinese General Chamber of Commerce; appointed dean of the department of political economy of the National Southeastern University at Nanking, 1923 and served as acting President of the University and concurrently director of the General Affairs Department 1925-27; came to Shanghai in the Fall of 1927 and became professor of political science at the Kwanghua University and concurrently dean of the department of liberal arts of the same university, 1928; appointed secretary of National Reconstruction Commission of the National Government, 1929 and promoted chief secretary of the Commission in October, the same year, which latter position he still retains, 1931; author of "Federal Government;" and "Political and Constitutional History of the Republic;" address: National Reconstruction Commission, Nanking.



Ye-young Chan (Chen Ju-hsuan)

陳 茹 玄

陳茹玄字逸凡，廣東興甯人，年三十七，生於清光緒十九年(卽西歷一千八百九十四年)二月二十五日，宣統三年畢業於黃埔陸軍學校，民國元年考取廣東省官費赴美，三年入衣利諾大學習政治經濟，七年畢業得學士學位，轉入紐約哥倫比亞大學習法律政治，九年得政法碩士及學士學位，十年由歐洲返國卽應北京高等師範之聘爲專任教授，同年冬爲上海總商會月報總編輯，民國十二年南京國立東南大學聘爲政治經濟系主任，十四年至十六年代理該校校長，兼總務主任，十六年秋上海光華大學聘爲政治教授，十七年兼文科主任，十八年爲國民政府建設委員會簡任秘書，同年十月簡任該會秘書長，現仍居原職，著有聯邦政治(十三年出版)及民國憲法及政治史(十八年出版)二書，長短篇論著散見各日報及雜誌者甚多.

Tu Yun-chu, government official; born at Tsengyi, Kweichow, 1900; after graduating from the Peking Government University, he interested himself in educational work and successively served as lecturer at the Chengtu University in Szechuen and professor at the Kweichow University; later he joined the Revolutionary cause and was appointed director of the Political Training Department of the 25th Army of the Nationalist Revolutionary Forces; chief secretary of the Provisional Administrative Committee of Kweichow; commissioner of Agriculture and Mining of Kweichow Provincial Government; now, commissioner of Industry for Kweichow; address: Department of Industry, Kweichow Provincial Government, Kweichow.

Tu Yun-chu

杜 運 樞

杜運樞字叔機，貴州省遵義縣人，現年三十一歲，國立北京大學畢業，歷任成都大學講師，貴州大學教授，國民革命軍二十五軍政治訓練部主任，貴州臨時政務委員會秘書長，貴州省農鑛廳廳長，現任貴州省實業廳廳長.

More Freedom for German Press

President von Hindenburg of Germany on August 10 signed an emergency decree amending the Press Law, under which the Prussian Government last week forced newspapers to publish an anti-plebiscite manifesto. Henceforth any such publication can be enforced only if it has been sanctioned by the Government of the Reich, and then it must not exceed five hundred words.

International Labor Mission Coming to China

At the request of the Chinese Government, the International Labor Office has dispatched a mission to China consisting of Mr. Pone, chief of a section of its diplomatic division, and Dame Adelaide Anderson, formerly principal lady inspector of factories in Great Britain.

The purpose of the mission according to a recent Geneva dispatch, is to assist the Chinese Government to organize a factory inspection service. The mission is due to arrive in Nanking early in September and will stay in China for about two months.

Captain P. Walters, private secretary to the General Secretary of the League of Nations, Sir Eric Drummond, departed from Geneva August 14 enroute to Shaanghai to prepare for the arrival of various League experts here. The mission is scheduled to leave Geneva on September 2.

America Has a Hard Winter Ahead

Addressing a conference in Detroit, Michigoan, August 13, on problems created by unemployment, Governor Pinchot, of Pennsylvania, declared that during the coming winter municipal and private charities will be unable to relieve the distress. The Federal Government, said Governor Pinchot, is the only agency capable of coping with the unemployment problem. Governor Pinchot warned that next winter there must be trouble with 7,000,000 men out of work. "Our country will be overstocked with food." Governor Pinchot said, "and yet men will be unable to buy. In times like that men are likely to be tempted to take what they need in order to feed their families."

Governor Pinchot said he favors the use of private charity as extensively as possible but he said that the Federal authorities must not place the entire burden of unemployment relief on the municipal and private charitable organizations.

NEW BOOKS OF INTEREST IN THE FAR EAST

(Continued from page 479)

Much has been written about Elizabeth but we here learn the cause of all the trouble, "Elizabeth used to throw her spinsterhood into the sea of European politics."

The book is full of good fun, a dozen laughs on a page. One is tempted to go on quoting, for everything in the book is worthy of it. The compilers are to be congratulated and the students thanked for providing such wonderful fare. FSO.

Parties for the Very Young

Parties and Picnics for Very Young People, by Edna Sibley Tipton. Thomas Y. Crowell Company, New York, 1931. 217 pages, with index.

This book is certainly a gold-mine for those weary and bothered people who have to plan parties for boys and girls. In the author's words "ideas are given for invitations, for easily made inexpensive costumes, for games, prizes, favors and refreshments. The book covers parties suitable to all the usual holidays. Besides, many others are offered for those seasons of the year when there seems no theme around which to build decorations, etc. Several Hallowe'en parties are presented as all the world begs for ideas for this Night of Pranks. The usual type of birthday party has been omitted. My reason for so doing is that I do not approve of it. A birthday is thrilling enough in itself to upset any child for many days thereafter. Unless handled right, birthday parties tend to make children selfish. The little host or hostess early learns to expect gifts from guests, unless otherwise trained from the start."

Probably China-born youngsters could plan and carry out a better "Chinese-y Party" than Mrs. Tipton gives in her book, but she has done well for her American environment. And to a mother fussed by planning one or two children's parties a year her ability to set forth the makings of twenty-five such festivities is somewhat breath-taking.

July 8, 1931. G. B. S.

A Singapore Story

The Tragedy of the Chinese Mine, by Ian Greig; Henry Holt and Company, New York, 1931. 265 pages. $2 gold.

Here's a good detective story, built around a tin mine in the Straits Settlements. The scene of the novel is largely in Penang and London, with a short interlude in Hollywood, California. The nearest approach to China is Hongkong, where the leading characters are marooned for a few pages.

The book deals with Britishers who are in and near Penang in the interests of tin and rubber. Two of them gain information as to the whereabouts of a rich vein of tin ore which had been discovered years before by two mystical Chinese coolies. One of the joint holders of the secret lures the other one into the jungle and leaves him there to die. From this point the plot becomes more and more involved, only to be unravelled in the last few pages by Detective Swinton, of Scotland Yard.

A light, readable novel—good companion on a voyage or rainy night, particularly for those interested in the East and familiar with its terminology. G. V. A.

Recent Pamphlets Received

L'Esprit International (The International Mind), July issue, contains articles on the proposed Austro-German customs union, the agrarian problem of Central Europe, the Five Year Plan in Russia, etc.

D. Y. Lin, Dean of Forestry at the National University, has prepared an article in English entitled "Forests, Silt and the Flood Problem," which has been issued in brochure form. The article is based on a pamphlet written by the same author in Chinese. A strong case is made out for the necessity of carrying out a forestry program in China.

An article by Rev. Doremus Scudder in *The Open Forum* (Los Angeles, Calif.) on "Life in the New Vienna" states that the most dramatic contribution which said city has made to the cause of better living is in the sphere of building people's dwellings. At the close of the war while Vienna's population had dropped from two millions to 1,600,000, marriages suddenly increased and each newly wed couple wanted an apartment to itself. Before 1919 out of each 1000 small flats only 847 had kitchens, only 252 had gas or electric light, forty-seven alone could boast water taps on the premises and a meager seventy-nine were outfited with toilets on the premises. To meet the demand created by these conditions the municipality set itself to provide adequate housing for its working people, and wonderful progress has been made.

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IN THE FIELDS OF FINANCE AND RECONSTRUCTION

(*Continued from page 475*)

$1,000,000 Knitting Mill Planned in Shanghai

In view of the growing demands for knitting articles in the interior of China, a representative group of knitting goods dealers are promoting the establishment of a knitting mill in Shanghai to carry on large scale manufacture. The promoters have recently held a meeting and decided to raise a sum of $1,000,000 among themselves and the local bankers as initial capital of the new enterprise which is to be named the Shanghai Knitting Mill. Eleven persons were elected at the meeting to form the preparatory committee for the organization and the Shanghai Chinese General Chamber of Commerce has been asked to give its support to the scheme.

Business Tax Applicable to Goods Outside the Factories

In connection with the enforcement of the business tax, the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce once petitioned the Ministry of Finance to exempt such articles for which duty has already been paid by factories. Although such goods are for sale outside the factory premises they remain the property of the factory concerned. It is learnt that the Chamber has received a reply from the Ministry confirming that such goods have to pay business tax. The Ministry points out that since the business tax is for local government revenue the principle of "One tax for one Commodity" cannot be applied in this case. In Article 12 of the Regulations governing the business tax enforced by the Municipality of Tsingtao, goods sold in the factory, retail or wholesale, are subject to manufacturers' tax only, but as soon as the goods have left the factory they are subject to the business tax whether they are sold by its agents or others having no connection with the manufacturers.

Gold Mines in Manchuria to be Exploited With British Capital

A *Reuter's* message from Mukden dated August 5 reported that the Northern Gold Dredging Company, a British concern with head office at London, has obtained a concession from the Kirin Provincial Authorities to carry on exploitation of gold mines in North Manchuria. The message states that there are extensive gold deposits in Manchuria and they have been worked by primitive methods for several years past. The gold near the surface is now becoming exhausted and machinery and dredging plant are required, if the ore at a greater depth is to be recovered. Owing to the restrictions placed by the Chinese mining law upon the introduction of foreign capital, the message states, all attempts hitherto made by foreign firms to start mining enterprises have failed. However, the Northern Gold Dredging Company has secured the co-operation of the Chinese authorities and has gained a concession to work, firstly, the gold deposits in the territory controlled by the Hsingan Colonization Bureau and later, those in Kirin province. The contracts in both cases have been approved by the Central Government. Itis expected that extensive prospective work will begin this year.

Japanese Investments in Manchuria Run to Ten Figures

According to a report published in the *Commercial Daily News*, Tientsin, recent investigations conducted by certain official organs in Mukden as regards the extent of the Japanese economic penetration into Manchuria reveals that Japanese investment in the three Eastern Provinces has reached a gigantic figure of Yen 1,294,130,000, which calculated at the present rate of exchange, amounts to almost two billions and half of Chinese dollars. The investment is most heavy in Liaoning with a total of Yen 1,152,442,000; then next is Kirin with Yen 102,589,000 and third, Heilungkiang with Yen 39,099,000. According to these investigations, while the investments are largely made in ordinary trading concerns, a considerable amount has also been invested in manufacturing concerns, cotton mills, banking enterprises, trust undertakings, railways, transportation firms, buildings, agricultural pursuits, mining forestry, etc. Their investments comprehend so large a field as to include every line of business. In discussing the profits of these huge investments, the Tientsin paper states that granting the annual interest for these be fixed at 20 per cent, the Chinese people in Manchuria have to pay the Japanese capitalists Yen 259,400,000 for interest. As the population in the Northeastern provinces totals only 30,000,000, every Chinese resident there would have to pay Yen 8.60 or approximately $19 at the present rate of exchange.

Explosion at Macao Fort Causes Death and Destruction

Hundreds of casualties, including many deaths among Chinese, resulted from the explosion of an enormous quantity of powder and other explosives stored in the Flora Fort at Macao on the morning of August 13. The entire electricity service in the Portuguese Colony was dislocated thus adding to the confusion and terror which prevailed for a considerable period.

The force of the explosion was tremendous, all shop-fronts being blown out while a dense pall of smoke overhung the entire city. Even the Hongkong-Macao steamers in the harbor were shaken from stem to stern. Windows throughout the city were shattered. Flora Fort, where the explosion occurred, was the Macao Government's chief store-house for powder and torpedoes. It is located in the section of the city where most of the wealthy Chinese and Portuguese residents reside. Many of these residences were badly damaged.

The Portuguese Consul-General in Hongkong issued a statement attributing the explosion to the excessive heat which caused spontaneous combustion among the chemicals. However, there is a report in circulation alleging that the explosion may have been the work of rebellious Portuguese soldiers who recently have been discontented over their failure to receive their salaries and also because of ill-treatment by their officers. As a result of the situation many of the wealthier Chinese residents are evacuating the city.

Eye-witnesses of the disaster state they saw houses located a half-mile away from the Fort in flames thus trapping the inmates. The refugees tell harrowing tales of wounded persons scattered through the streets. One Chinese family of twenty, residing near the Fort, was entirely wiped out. The artillery barracks located in the district, was also badly damaged and many of the Portuguese soldiers killed and wounded. Two prominent Portuguese residents, merchants, and one surgeon were killed and several guards who were within Flora Fort were blown to pieces. The hospitals are filled with wounded while many were sent to Hongkong for treatment.

The damage to property caused by the explosion is estimated at more than $1,000,000, exclusive of war-materials that were stored in the fort. There were some ten tons of high explosive shells and cartridges and a considerable quantity of powder stored on the premises.

Twenty-five dead bodies had been removed from the wreckage up to midnight.

Among the homes of prominent Chinese which were damaged was the former residence of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen which was occupied at the time of the explosion by Dr. Sun's first wife. Although located near the scene of devastation, the house received only minor damage such as the breaking of windows and Mrs. Sun Yat-sen was not injured.

Proposed Texas Co. Oil Tank at Pootung Being Investigated

A paragraph in the *China Press* August 16 stated that Hung Lan-yu, counsellor to the Control Yuan at Nanking, had arrived in Shanghai to investigate into the proposed construction of a kerosene reservoir at Pootung by the Texas Oil Company.

According to previous reports, the company some time ago secured the permission of the former Land Bureau to construct the oil tanks, but subsequently when the company's schemes became known to the people living in the neighborhood of the proposed site, the latter immediately petitioned the Control Yuan, demanding the institution of impeachment proceedings against officials of the Land Bureau, the petition pointing out that the existence of the tanks would mean constant danger to the inhabitants living nearby besides constituting a violation of China's territorial sovereignty.

A Nanking telegram states that the Executive Yuan has issued a circular order to the various Provincial and Municipal Government throughout the country instructing that steps be taken for the rigid restriction of construction of oil tanks and wharves by foreign merchants in China. In cases where the circumstances are doubtful, making it difficult for the local authorities to arrive at a satisfactory solution, the latter should report to the Executive Yuan for decision.

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The public is hereby notified that the following procedure with regard to Duty Treatment of Native Goods sent from one Treaty port to another for transhipment or re-exportation abroad will be adopted from the date of this notification.

1. (a) When native goods including silk piece goods, lacquer-ware and paper unbrellas which are liable to inter-port duty when shipped coastwise but are free when exported abroad, are declared for transhipment abroad *via* treaty port or ports the procedure at present in force for factory products exported abroad *via* another treaty port is to be adopted, *i. e.*, the goods are to be passed free at the original part of shipment, while a stamp is to be placed on the duplicate application requesting the final port of declared departure for abroad to levy interport duty in the event of the goods not being transhipped abroad within the time-limit prescribed for transhipment at the final port of departure for abroad.

(b) When the above native goods are declared at the port of original shipment for reexportation abroad from the final port of departure within one year, interport duty is to be charged by the original port of shipment and will be refunded by the final port of departure for abroad on production of the duty receipt (or Certificate of Export) issued by the Customs at the original port of shipment provided that the goods are actually reexported abroad within the above-mentioned time-limit. When the above rules are put into force, the bond procedure for lacquer-ware and paper umbrellas is to be cancelled, while the present bond prosedure and duty treatment for straw hat and straw braid are in the meantime to remain in force.

2. (a) When native goods which are liable to export duty when shipped abroad, but are free when moved coastwise, are declared at the port of original shipment for transhipment abroad, export duty is to be charged by the original port of shipment, and in the event of the goods not being transhipped abroad within the time limit preseribed for transhipment at the final port of departure for abroad, the export duty paid at the original port of shipment is to be refunded at the port where the goods are consumed on verification and on production of the duty receipt (or Certificate of Export) issued by the Customs at the original port of shipment.

(b) When the above native goods are declared at the port of original shipment for reexportation abroad from the final port of departure within one year, export duty is to be charged at the original port of shipment and in the event of the goods not being reexported abroad within one year, the export duty paid at the original port of shipment is to be refunded at the port where the goods are consumed on verification and on production of the duty receipt (or Certificate of Export) issued by the Customs at the original port of shipment.

3. When dutiable native goods declared for shipment abroad *via* another port, on which export duty has already been paid at the original port of shipment are not re-exported abroad but consumed at another port, the difference between the Interport duty and the Export duty is to be either refunded or collected, as the case may be, by the Customs at the port of consumption on production of the duty receipt (or Certificate of Export issued by the Customs at the original port of shipment.

4. When *dutiable* native goods, not declared for transhipment or re-exportation abroad, but which are moved within the country, and on which interport duty has already been paid at the original port of shipment, are subsequently re-exported abroad from another port in original packages within one year from the date of their arrival at the port from which they are finally sent abroad, the difference between the export duty and the interport duty is to be either collected or refunded, as the case may be, by the Customs at the final port of departure on production of the duty receipt (or Certificate of Export) issued by the Customs at the original port of shipment.

CUSTOM HOUSE,

Shanghai, 19th August, 1931.

H. O. TONG,
Superintendent of Customs.

L. H. LAWFORD,
Commissioner of Customs.

Late Mrs. K.T. Soong Is Buried with Simple Christian Service

The last rites for the late Mrs. K. T. Soong were held August 18, when the burial took place at the International Cemetery in Hungjao road, Shanghai. At the graveside, a simple, impressive Chritian burial service was conducted by the Rev. C. C. Kiang of the Young Allen Memorial Churh. The funeral procession left the Soong home at 141 Seymour road shortly after six o'clock in the morning. The cortege had an armed party of motor cyclists from the Bureau of Public Safety at the head of it. Next came a military band and a detachment of armed troops of the Shanghai Garrison. Another band and a party of Chinese naval men followed. Following the hearse came the armored car of General Chiang Kai-shek, with whom was H. H Kung, Minister of Industries. Other cars immediately behind carried Mrs. T. V. Soong. Mrs. Chiang Kai-shek, Mrs. H. H. Kung, Mrs. Sun Yat-sen and Messrs. T. V., T. L. and T. N. Soong. Others present were: Dr. C.T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Mayor Chang Chun, of Greater Shanghai, Yu Ya-ching and Mrs. Chang Hsueh-liang.

The three daughters of the deceased, Mrs. Chiang Kai-shek, Mrs. H. H. Kung and Mrs. Sun Yat-sen, occupied a car together Mrs. Sun had arrived several days previously via Siberia, after having spent the last few years in Germany. She came specially to attend the funeral of her mother.

A strong detachment of police of the Settlement was present under the command of high officials, including Assistant Commissioner T. Patrick Givens and Superintendent W. E. Fairbairn, the latter having charge of the reserves.

Mrs. Soong died at Tsingtao, shortly after hearing the news of the attack on her son, T. V. Soong Minister of Finance, at the Shanghai North Railway station, July 24. She was 63 years of age, and was one of the most widely known and highly regarded woman in China.

Mrs. Soong Long Identified With Public Affairs

The following account of the life and achievements of Madame K. T. Soong appeared in *The China Press* on August 19:

The late Madame Soong was born on the 23rd day of the fourth moon of the eighth year of Emperor Tung Chu (1869) and died on July 23rd of the 20th year of the Chinese Republic (1931), at the age of 63.

She was the second daughter of I Yung-shan, of Yuyao, Chekiang, who went to Chuansha, Kiangsu and became secretary of the magistrate of the district. Her mother came from the well-known Hsu family of Siccawei whose members held official positions of importance for a number of generations.

The maternal grandfather of the late Madame Soong, Mr. Hsu Fu-yung, was the 16th descendant of Mr. Hsu Kwang-chi, prime minister during the last days of the Ming Dynasty, who translated trigonometry into Chinese. He commanded a division of Anhwei troops during the Taiping rebellion, and was entrusted, with the task of defending Shanghai, Paoshan, Nanwei and Chuansha. In one of the battles at Chuansha he lost his life. The Ching government had a temple built in his honor at the place where he fell. The residents of Chuansha have ever since been holding him in reverence.

The Hsu family in the last days of the Ming Dynasty embraced the Catholic faith, promoted new learning and showed no discrimination in the education of their boys and girls. This tradition has been handed down from generation to generation. The late Madame Soong was baptized in her early youth. At the age of four she commenced to study at home. When she was nine years old she went to school.

At the age of 15, she joined the Bridgeman School for Girls at the West Gate of Shanghai where she was graduated at the age of 18. At the age of 19, she married Mr. K. T. Soong. Their first child, a baby boy, did not live long. Later Miss Ailing (now Mrs. H. H. Kung), Miss Chingling (now Mrs. Sun Yat-sen) and Miss Mayling Soong (now Mrs. Chiang Kai-shek) and Mr. T. V. Soong, Mr. T. L. Soong and Mr. T. A. Soong were born.

The father of Mr. T. V. Soong at one time was pastor of the Congregational Church in Shanghai, and later turned his attention to industries. At the same time he assisted Dr. Sun Yat-sen in the revolutionary movement,

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while Madame Soong looked after family affairs. She was highly economcial, and whatever savings she could accumulate were devoted to the revolutionary cause. Nor did she neglect to give what she could to the poor, the school and the church.

During the last days of the Manchu regime and the time of the monarchical movement of Yuan Shih-kai, Mr. K. T. Soong had to flee twice from China to Japan upon the failure of the revolutionary movement, and Madame Soong took their children with them to the Island Empire. While in Japan she undertook the responsibility of teaching their children music and other subjects. She never uttered a word of complaint about the heavy domestic burden she bore.

At the time when the Manchu regime was about to come to an end, China paid scanty attention to education for girls, but the late Madame Soong sent her daughters one after another to the United States for higher education without any hesitation. In the first year of the Republic, she sent her boys to America and Europe for higher education. In the seventh year of the Republic (1918), Mr. K. T. Soong died, and all the family affairs were left entirely to Madame Soong for administration.

Thus for 10 years she alone looked after home affairs, and yet she could find spare time for the revolutionary cause and for the proper education of her children. She was fond of improving herself in book knowledge whenever she could find time. She was a devoted Christian, always having words of comfort for those who were in need of them, and frequently encouraging her friends not to be tired of well-doing.

She always urged her children to devote their attention to national and Kuomintang affairs and to think less of her. She held the view that men and women, have equal responsibility of working for their country either in a national sense or in a social way. This view was well-known to her children. In her conversiation she emphasized personal morality and righteousness.

In her early age the late Madame Soong for a long time suffered from an attack of ague which considerably weakened her health. Later she recovered. Aware of the blessing of good health, she took pains to urge her children not to neglect hygiene and physical education. During the last two years her health was not good possibly owing to her age and upon medical advice she went to Japan for recuperation.

This spring the late Madame Soong stayed for some time in Hangchow. Unexpectedly she was again attacked by ague, and went to Tsingtao for a change. On the Tsingtao trip she was accompanied by Mr. T. L. Soong and Madame Chiang Kai-shek. During her stay at Tsingtao her health somewhat improved, but suddenly on July 23rd after the bursting of an intestinal ulcer she succumbed.

Chinese Pickets Seize Japanese Goods—Japanese Retaliate

Although the boycott against Japanese goods is only being carried out spasmodically in Shanghai, Chinese pickets continue to seize Japanese goods, but not always with success. When pickets about one o'clock in the morning of August 13 seized Japanese thread, at a Pootung Wharf, some score of Japanese marines intervened and took the thread away from the pickets. The Japanese marines also took four of the pickets into custody and handed them over to the Japanese Consulate. They were later released, after negotiations with the Chinese authorities. Instances of the seizure of Japanese goods have been reported from various neighborhoods, and also of clashes between the pickets and Japanese military or naval units. The Japanese community is understood also to be arming protective squads privately so as to prevent their cargo from being seized.

Committee Formed to Investigate Attack on T. V. Soong

A committee of seven has been organized by the Nanking-Shanghai-Hangchow Railway Administration, for the purpose of investigating into the attempted assassination of T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance, at the North Station last month. Z. U. Kwauk, newly appointed director of the two railways, in a recent interview expressed the idea that two classes of employees of the railways will probably be dismissed before long; those who merely hold sinecure posts and also those who are not qualified.

Japan Disclaims Reponsibility for Korean Riots

The Japanese Government's reply to the second note of protest from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs against the massacres of Chinese in Korea was received in Nanking end of last week. The Japanese Government still maintains an independent attitude, declaring that the anti-Chinese riots in Korea were an outcome of the Wanpaoshan incident in Manchuria. It is claimed that when the Wanpaoshan affair arose, the Japanese authorities in Korea, apprehensive of a reaction there, took every precaution against emergencies but even that could not prevent the occurrences which followed. After the riots had started, the Japanese claims, the authorities did their utmost to suppress them. The Japanese Government therefore disclaims any responsibility for the outrages.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs will lodge a third protest with the Japanese Government regarding the anti-Chinese riots in Korea. The issues arising out of the Korean outrages were discussed at a meeting of the Central Political Council August 12 when a report on the progress of negotiations was submitted by Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs. With regard to the question of damages, it is understood that besides the material loss, for which full claims will be presented on the basis of the report recently submitted by Wang Yung-pao, Chinese Minister to Tokyo, the sum of $5,000 *per capita* will be demanded as compensation for the Chinese nationals killed as a result of the riots, in accordance with the precedent set by the Sino-Japanese Claims Commission in connection with the Nanking and Hankow Incidents.

According to Chinese who have arrived in Mukden from Korea, while the anti-Chinese agitation has subsided in the larger cities, it is still spreading in the various small towns and rural districts. Brutal assualts upon harmless Chinese nationals are matters of daily occurrence, according to these informants.

A *Kuo Min* dispatch from Kirin, Aug. 17 stated that despite the indignation of the public and repeated protests by the Kirin Provincial Government, Japanese troops have been engaging in manoeuvers and sham battles at Huining for the past three weeks. Although these military demonstrations in Chinese territory constitute a flagrant violation of international law, protests lodged by the local authorities with the Japanese Consul were ignored.

It is reported that the Japanese military authorities are contemplating the construction of permanent military barracks on a large scale along the banks of the Suchia and Tunyun Rivers. It is stated that the barracks will cover an area of over 2,540 mow of land. An investigation is being conducted by the Liaoning Provincial authorities.

Chinese Chamber Urges Nation-wide Boycott

As a result of an extra-ordinary meeting of the members of the Greater Shanghai Chamber of Commerce, four delegates, namely, Wang Shao-lai, Wang Chia-an, Chen Sung-yuan and Chang Ming-hai, have been elected to proceed to Nanking to petition the Central Authorities that the various Party Headquarters and civic organizations throughout the country be instructed immediately to launch a nation-wide anti-Japanese boycott. This step was decided upon in order to reap better results from the boycott movement which the business community in Shanghai is now enforcing.

Soviets Conduct Extensive Army Manoeuvers in Siberia

The presence of Commissary of War, M. Voroshilov, in Eastern Siberia, and the extensive manoeuvers connected with the visit are being featured by the Soviet Press. According to these reports, all arms, in addition to a large number of tanks and aeroplanes participated in the manoeuvers which, it is declared, showed the Special Far Eastern Army to have attained a high standard of efficiency. A *Trans-Ocean* message from Moscow says the award of the Lenin Cross to the commander of the Army, General Bluecher has met with general approval, the papers extolling in this connection the general's services for the cause of the International Revolution.

Millard Starts Book on July 1—First Copy off Press August 15

Dr. Thomas F. Millard, well-known American journalist who is now Adviser to the Chinese Government, is the author of a new book, "The End of Exterritoriality in China," the first-copies being issued from the press of the A. B. C. Printing Company of Shanghai this week. The book consists of some 270 pages, embracing five chapters and is fully indexed. It is largely documentary in nature consisting of China's official notes abolishing exterritoriality, background of the negotiations, deadlock, perspective and an appendix which contains copies of the provisional constitution, an analysis of the working of exterritorial jurisdiction, China's modern courts, prison and legal reform, synopsis of the new criminal codes, doctrine of "Rebus Sic Stantibus," List of Exterritorial Treaties, Shanghai District Court Agreement, Foreign Concessions and Settlements, etc. Mr. Millard's book was completed in the remarkably brief period of seven weeks from the time he began writing the manuscript. A statement on the cover says that Mr. Millard first came to China in 1900 and has spent most of his life in this country engaged in journalistic work and the writing of books. He assisted the Chinese Government as an adviser at the Paris Peace Conference, at various sessions of the League of Nations and at the Washington Conference. In reference to exterritoriality the statement declares, "The passing of exterritoriality marks the end of an era in the history of China and the commencement of a new era. What this change means to China and to the complex foreign interests that are involved is indicated in this volume. The book shortly will be on sale in Shanghai book stores, the retail selling price being $5.

Alleged Foreign Communists Transferred to Nanking

H. Noulens and Mrs. Vanderuyssen, the two alleged Communists, who were turned over to the Chinese military authorities last week by order of the local Chinese courts, have in the meantime been taken to Nanking where they are to be tried by a military tribunal. The Swiss Consulate General in Shanghai decided that the claim of the accused to be Swiss citizens is unfounded. The transfer of the pair from Shanghai to Nanking was made under heavy guard. Noulens was handcuffed to two detectives. They are accused of being at the head of Soviet propaganda in China and being engaged in subversive activities generally. If found guilty they are liable to be shot.

A statement issued by the Shanghai Municipal Police states that the aliases known to have been used jointly by the prisoners comprised Mr. and Mrs. Vandercruyssen, Mr. and Mrs. Noulens, Mr. and Mrs. Motte, Mr. and Mrs. Buck, Mr. and Mrs. Beuret. Other aliases used by the male prisoner include Edward Brigge, C. Alison, Samuel Herssens, Alfred Julien, Donat Boulanger and Mr. Bergmann, while the woman is also known as Mrs. Sophie Herbert.

Customs Notification

Special Tax.

Kiangsu and Chekiang Silk Improvement Loan

With reference to Customs Notification of 18th May the Public is hereby notified that the special tax of $30.00 *per* picul will be collected from 19th August, 1931, on all Kiangsu and Chekiang Silk Filature, reeled from Doupions.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, 19th August, 1931.

H. O. TONG,
Superintendent of Customs.
L. H. LAWFORD,
Commissioner of Customs.

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Market: Steady Business Done 1,700,000 Shares August 19

1930-1931 High	Low	Div.$ perSh.	STOCKS	Mon. Aug. 17	Tues Aug. 18
123½	11⅛	1.00	Adams Express	14¾	14⅝
82¾	102¾	*6 00	Allied Chemical & Dye	113½	113⅝
142¾	18⅜	2.00	Allis Chalmers	25⅛	24½
29¾	89⅜	4.00	American Can	95⅝	94¾
51¾	21¼	—	American &ForeignPower	29	29⅛
31½	11	—	American& For. Power W.	16⅜	16½
58½	24¾	2.00	American Smelting	31½	31½
201¾	156½	9.00	American Tel. & Tel.	172½	173
132¾	102⅛	*5.00	American Tobacco "B"	119⅛	120¾
80¾	40⅜	3.00	American Waterworks	49½	47¾
43¼	18¾	1.50	Anaconda Copper	24¾	25
87⅞	43½	5.00	Baltimore & Ohio	46⅜	46¼
70⅜	33¼	2.00	Bethlehem Steel	40¼	40½
76½	47	*3.00	Borden Company	59¼	59
30¾	14½	1.00	Borg Warner	19⅞	19½
45⅜	22⅜	1.25	Canadian Pacific Railway	23	23
131½	52⅛	6.00	Case J. I.	62½	63½
54⅛	27½	3.00	Chesapeake Corp	35½	34¾
25¾	12½	1.00	Chrysler	23¾	23⅛
20¾	9¼	*.30	Cities Service, Com.	9¾	10¼
45⅝	20⅝	2.00	Columbia Gas & Electric	30⅛	30¼
16⅝	6	.75	Columbia Graphaphone	8⅜	8¼
12	6⅞	.40	Commonwealth &Southern	8	8⅜
2¾	1⅜	—	„ war.	1⅝	1⅝
109⅝	82⅛	4.00	Consolidated Gas. of N. Y.	94	94¼
12	5	—	Continental Oil	9¾	10⅝
86⅝	56⅜	*3.00	Corn Products	65	65
5⅞	2⅛	—	Curtiss Wright Co.	3	3⅛
78¾	61½	4.00	Drug Incorporated	73½	73¾
107	71	4.00	Du Pont de Nemours	Unq.	86
185¾	118	*5.00	Eastman Kodak	143½	142¾
61	31⅛	6% S	Electric Bond & Share	37⅝	37½
38⅜	11⅝	2.50	Fox Film "A"	13¼	13¾
54¾	36	1.60	General Electric	40¾	41⅛
56	43	3.00	General Foods	50⅝	50¼
48	31⅛	3.00	General Motors	38	37
84⅛	42	5.00	General Railway Signal	47	46
38¾	20⅝	—	Gillette	21	20⅝
42½	21	2.50	Gold Dust	28¼	27¾
20⅞	8¼	—	Goodrich Rubber	13⅜	13⅛
52¾	30⅝	3.00	Goodyear Tire& Rubber	41⅝	41¼
22⅝	10	1.00	Granby	12⅝	Unq.
26	11	1.00	Hudson Motors,	13	12¾
62½	27¾	4.00	International Cement	Unq.	Unq.
4	1¼	—	International Combu. Eng.	1¾	1¾
60½	37½	2.50	International Harvester	38⅛	37⅝
20½	9½	.60	International Nickel	13¼	13¼
38¾	18¾	2.00	International Tel.& Tel.	28½	29
80¾	40⅝	3.00	Johns Manville	51¾	52½
31½	14¾	1.00	Kennecott	17⅞	17½
27¾	17¾	1.61	Kreuger & Toll	17⅞	18
91¾	60½	*4.00	Liggett & Myers, "B"	72⅝	72
63½	36⅛	3.00	Loew's: Inc	47⅜	48¼
21¼	11⅜	—	Lorillard P Co. (com.)	19¼	18⅝
19	8⅛	—	Ludlum Steel	12	12½
29¼	15¾	—	Montgomery Ward	21⅝	21¼
40⅞	20	4.00	Nash Motors	26⅛	26¼
14¾	6⅛	1.00	Nevada Consolidated Co.	8⅝	8⅛
132¼	69½	6.00	New York Central	71½	Mutl.
11	4⅜	—	North American Aviation	Unq.	7⅞
54⅞	38	2.00	Pacific Gas & Electric	Unq.	46⅞
11⅞	5¼	.40	Packard Motor	6⅞	6⅝
50¼	19⅝	2.50	Paramount—Publix Corp	24	24
64	41⅝	3.00	Pennsylvania Railroad	41⅜	39⅞
8½	4⅞	.20	Pennroad Corporation	5¼	5⅜
16⅝	4¾	—	Phillips Petroleum	9	9⅜
96½	72	3.40	Public Service of N.Jersey	79¾	81
27½	12	—	Radio Corporation	19⅜	19⅜
24½	11¼	—	Radio-Keith Orpheum	14¼	14½
53	40⅜	3.00	Reynolds Tobacco "B"	50⅝	50¾
63¼	44⅞	*2.50	Sears Roebuck	56⅝	56½
10¼	4½	—	Shell Union	6	6⅝
23⅜	10⅛	—	Simmons Company	15¾	15½
54½	36	2.00	SouthernCaliforniaEdison	43½	43⅛
20½	14⅞	1.20	Standard Brands	19	19⅛
88⅜	55⅛	3.50	Standard Gas & Electric	63⅛	63¼
52½	30⅝	*1.00	Standard Oil of N. Jersey	39½	41¼
26	13⅞	1.60	Standard Oil of New York	19	20¼
36¼	18	2.00	Texas Corporation	25⅜	27
55¾	29⅛	3.00	Texas Gulf Sulphur	34¼	34¼
18	6⅜	.40	Trans America	7¼	7⅜
72	43½	2.60	Union Carbide & Carbon	50½	50½
205⅛	137	10.00	Union Pacific Railway	144	145
38⅞	20⅞	—	United Aircraft& Transp't	28¼	28¾
31¼	16⅛	.75	United Corporation	22¾	22⅞
37½	25⅜	1.20	United Gas Improvement	28⅛	29½
20⅜	10⅜	—	U.S. Rubber	13⅝	13½
152⅜	83⅛	4.00	U.S. Steel	89½	Mutl.
76¾	23⅛	—	Vanadium	27½	26⅞
20⅜	4¾	—	Warner Bros. Pictures	8⅛	Unq.
107¾	56⅛	4.00	Westinghouse E. & M.	62¾	63
72⅝	54⅜	2.40	Woolworth	70⅝	70⅝
*plus extras			Call Money	1½%	1½%

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Aviators Experience Bad Luck in Japan

The Australian aviator F. C. Chichester was seriously wounded on the morning of August 11 when he attempted to start from Katuura, Japan, for the Kasumigaura naval airport. The aviator had difficulty in taking off owing to unfavorable winds After two attempts, he succeeded in getting his plane from the water, but when he was making a circuit flight over the town at a low altitude his machine struck against some wires.

The American aviators, Pangborn and Herndon, were fined 2,000 yen each for violating the Japanese state law and 50 yen each for violation of the regulations of the fortified zone. Their maps, cameras and films were confiscated. Their plea that the violations were unintentional was accepted by the Japanese authorities, but the latter stated that steps would have to be taken to stop these violations as they had become frequent of late.

Alleged Killing of Japanese Military Officer by Manchurian Soldiers

The Japanese Government has decided to enter a strong protest with the Chinese authorities against the shooting of Captain Nakamura by Chinese soldiers in Manchuria last month. The Japanese allege that Captain Nakamura, to whom the Chinese had issued a passport permitting him to travel in Manchuria, was lunching in a Chinese restaurant when Manchurian soldiers entered and seized him. They took him prisoner and it is alleged that he was shot shortly afterwards.

Charge of Extortion Brought Against Eugene Pick

A charge of attempted extortion was preferred against Eugene Pick, 34, Latvian, and his confederate, Maurice Levitsky, 33, Russian, in the First District Court before Judge Hyui, August 17, in addition to the previous charges of posing as Government officers and of forging the seal of R. K. Raphael, British merchant.

A Chinese, named Wei Siao-lan, who was arrested by the Municipal police last week, was charged with being an accomplice of the two men. The case was remanded for a week.

Several witnesses were called, they giving evidence covering practically the same ground as at previous hearings.

Shanghai Telephone Co. Installs New Telephone Exchanges

The Shanghai Telephone Company commenced operating two new exchanges, one in Route Pichon and the other at Wayside, August 16. This marks the completion of the first step, in the complete conversion from the old manual system to the new automatic dial system. These new exchanges show the latest innovations in the line of telephone communication. The maze of contact wires, the cooling system to keep the dirt and moisture from accumalating on the mechanism all go to show the outsider that there are other things in life besides food and business. Arrangements are being made to grant facilities to visitors who would like to inspect the apparatus.

Exchange Circular for the week ending Wednesday, 12th August, 1931.

The attention of the whole World is still centred on affairs in Germany, where gravest apprehensions, both for financial and political stability are experienced.

The Bank of England discount rate is 4½%: a disquieting feature at the time was the recent weakness of the Londons New York cross rate: but which is today 4.85 7/8.

Locally a considerable business has been done in wheat but apart from that general business is extremely quiet. The exchange market has suffered a serious decline over the week: estimates of the Cotton and Wheat surplus caused consternation abroad.

Silver—Opened on the 6th inst. at 13 1/8d. for spot and forward, and closes today at 12 5/8d. and G. $0.27 1/8.

India has again covered some bear sales: China has been a seller and America has also been selling moderately.

Exchange:—The T/T official rate on London the 6th inst. was 1/2 7/8d., lowered on the 8th inst. to 1/2 3/4d., on the 10th was successively declined to 1/2 5/8d., 1/2 1/2d. and 1/2 1/4d. at which it remains today.

The market opened on the 6th inst. at 1/3 1/4d. and G. $30 7/8 for T/T London and New York: 4 m/s Cr. 1/3 1/4d. and G. $31 1/4: Yen 161/4: Gold Bars 736. 20 At the close of a quiet day rates had declined 1/16 and 1/8 respectively: Gode Bars finished at 743.80.

On the 7th inst. opened above closing rates and remained steady until the afternoon when weakness set in, and at the close the best obtainable was 1/2 15/16d., and G. $30 1/4: 4 m/s 1/3 3/8d and G. $.31. Yen 163 1/4: Gold Bars rose during the day from 744.80 to 752.80.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver ... ... Tls. 80,907,000 a decrease of Tls. 1,221,000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars $ 178,360,000 an increase of $1,000,000
Estimated value Tls. 209,326,000 as against Tls. 222,526,000 held at this time last year

†	Average rates for July	Thursday Aug. 6	Friday Aug. 7	Saturday Aug. 8	Monday Aug. 10	Tuesday Aug. 11	Wed. Aug. 12
Bank's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T on London	1/3.125	1/2 7/8	1/2 7/8	1/2 3/4	1/2 3/4 1/2 3/8	1/2 3/8	1/2 3/8
D/Dfts ,,	—	1/2 7/8	1/2 7/8	1/2 3/4	1/2 3/4 1/2 3/8	1/2 3/8	1/2 3/8
4 m/s ,,	—	1/2 15/16	1/2 15/16	1/2 15/16	1/2 13/16 1/2 7/16	1/2 7/16	1/2 7/16
T/T on India	84,840	83 1/2	83 1/2	82 3/4	82 3/4 80 3/4	80 3/4	80 3/4
T/T on France	780,120	767	767	762	761 742	742	742
T/T on N.Y.	30,585	30 1/16	30 1/8	29 7/8	29 7/8 29	29 1/8	29 1/8
T/T on Demand		30 1/8	30 1/8	29 7/8	29 7/8 29	29 1/8	29 1/8
T/T on Hamburg R. M.		127	127	125	125 1/2 122	123	123
T/T on H'kong	80.110	80 nom.	80 nom.	80 nom.	80 1/2 nom.	80 1/2 nom.	80 3/4 nom.
T/T on Japan	161 560	164 1/4	164 1/4	165 3/4	80 3/8 170	170	170
T/T on Batavia	75.940	74 3/4	74 1/2	74	165 3/4 170	72	72 1/4
T/T on Straits	183.600	186 1/2	186 1/2	188 1/4	74 72 188 1/4 193	193	193
Bk's buying rates 4 m/s B/L. Cred. & D/A	1/4.	1/3 3/4	1/3 3/4	1/3 5/8	1/3 5/8	1/3 3/4	1/3 3/4
4m/s B/L D/P	—	1/3 7/8	1/3 7/8	1/3 3/4	1/3 3/4	1/3 3/4	1/3 3/8
6m/s ,, B/L Cred & D/A	1/4.250	1/4	1/4	1/3 7/8	1/3 7/8 1/3 5/8	1/3 1/2	1/3 1/2
4m/s B/F Cred D/A or D/P	826.800	815	815	810	805 790	790	790
4m/s N.Y.Lc.	32.335	31 7/8	31 7/8	31 5/8	31 5/8 30 3/4	30 7/8	30 7/8
4m/s ,, Docs	—	32 1/8	32 1/8	31 7/8	31 7/8 31	31 1/8	31 1/8

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	Aug. 6	Aug. 7	Aug. 8	Aug. 10	Aug. 11	Aug. 12
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence	13 1/8	13 1/16	12 15/16	12 13/16	12 9/16	12 5/8
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G.$ 28 1/4	G.$ 27 7/8	G.$.27 3/4	G.$.27 1/2	G.$.27 1/8	G.$.27 1/8
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch)	Tls. 743.80	Tls. 752.80	Tls. 751.80	Tls. 777.0	Tls. 781.60	Tls. 772.70
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (Canton) 999 touch)	Tls. 112.50	Tls. 112.50	Tls. 112.50	Tls. 112.50	Tls. 112.50	Tls. 112.50
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	Tls. 72.55	Tls. 72.525	Tls. 72.5	Tls. 72.5125	Tls. 72.525	Tls. 72.525
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)	2%	2½%	2½%	4%	5%	3%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	4½%	London on Paris	T/T 123.92
Bank of France rate of discount	2 %	New York on London	T/T 4.85 31/32
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s	4 7/16%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5 3/4
,, ,, 4 ,,	4 5/16%	Hongkong on London	T/T 1/1 31/32
,, ,, 6 ,,	4 7/8%	Kobe on London	T/T 2/0 13/32

FEARON, MAITLAND and SHAW

The National City Co. Gold Bond Quotations Received From Head Office

August 13, 1931.

SECURITY	RATE & DATE DUE	Price	Approx Yield%
The National City Bank of New York	Stock	77½	—
City of Antwerp	5 % Dec. 1, 1958	101	4 93
Argentine Government	6 % May 1, 1960	71	8.75
Canadian National Railway Co.	5 % Oct. 1, 1969	106	4.66
Chile Government ..	6 % Jan. 1, 1961	26½	—
City of Vienna	6 % Nov. 1, 1952	78	8.22
City of Yokohama ..	6 % Dec. 1, 1961	100	6.00
German General Electric (A. E. G.)	6 % May 1, 1948	64	10.62
German Central Bank for Agriculture.. ..	6 % Apr. 15, 1938	57⅞	—
Greek Government ..	6 % Feb. 1, 1968	82¼	7.37
Japanese Government	6½% Feb. 1, 1954	106½	5 97
Kingdom of Italy.. ..	7 % Dec. 1, 1951	98⅜	7.10
Lautaro Nitrate Co., Ltd.	6 % July 1, 1954	30	—
Nord Railway Co. ..	6½% Oct. 1, 1950	106½	6.02
Norwegian Hydro-Elec. Nitrogen Corp.. ..	5½% Nov. 1, 1957	94½	5.92
Oriental Development Co.	5½% Nov. 1, 1958	94¼	5.93
Paris - Lyons - Med. Railroad Co.	7 % Sept. 15, 1958	105	6.60
Republic of Costa Rica (Pacific Rwy.)	7½% Sept. 1, 1949	73	10.97
Republic of Finland ..	5½% Feb. 1, 1958	77	7.51
Republic of Peru . ..	6 % Dec. 1, 1960	17	—
Rhine Westphalia Electric Power Corp. w.w.	6 % Aug. 1, 1953	59½	10.88
Saxon Public Works ..	6½% May 1, 1951	55	—
Saxon State Mortgage Institution	6½% Dec. 1, 1946	58	—
Toho Electric PowerCo. Notes (Japan)	6 % July 1, 1932	99½	6 53
Tokyo ElectricLightCo. (Japan)..	6 % June 15, 1953	84½	7.44
Ujigawa ElectricPower Co. (Japan)	7 % Mar. 15, 1945	100¼	6.91
U. S. of Brazil	6½% Oct. 1, 1957	43	—
Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	Common Stock	24¼	—
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.	Common Stock	46½	—
Belgian National Rway. Peptg. Pfd. Stock ..	6 % (Am. Shares)	77	—
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.	Common Stock	41⅜	—
Standard Oil Co. of New York	Common Stock	18¼	—
United Aircraft and Transport Corp. ..	Common Stock	27¼	—
Vacuum Oil Co.	Common Stock	46	—
Chicago Rapid Transit Co.	6½% July 1, 1944	60½	—
CubanDominicanSugar Corp.	7½% Nov. 1, 1944	11¼	—
Pennsylvania - Dixie Cement Corp.	7 % Cum. Pfd. Stock	10	—
State of Minas Geraes Series "A"	6½% Sept. 1, 1959	30½	—

QUOTATIONS RECEIVED FROM LONDON OFFICE

Republic of China Gold Loan	5 % 1925	76	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Stamped ..	5 % 1913/60	67	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Unstamped	5 % 1913/60	65	—
Chinese Govt. (Crisp Loan)	5 % 1912	43	—
Shanghai Nanking Railway	5 % 1904/08	45½	—
Shanghai Hangchow Ningpo Railway ..	5 % 1908/38	79	—
Hukuang Railway ..	5 % 1911/1951	26½	—
TientsinPukowRailway	5 % 1908/09	19	—

NOTE: The above quotations are received by cable and whilst believed to be correct, are not guaranteed.

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Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs Pieces; Mille—thousands;

PRESIDENT JOHNSON, June 25.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

To U. S. of America.

Tea, Black, other kinds, Hankow, etc.	*Pls.*	186
Tea, Green:		
YoungHyson, Hangchow	,,	137
Hyson, Hangchow	,,	10
Imperial, other Ports	,,	6
Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	199
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
Yellow, Chungking, etc. *Bls.*67	,,	67.89
Silk, Raw, Reeled from Doupions:		
Shanghai *Bls.*10	*Pls.*	10.13
Brassware	,,	518
Bristles	,,	654
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	230
,, Yolk, Dried	,,	932
Feathers, Duck	,,	42
,, Goose	,,	63
Horsehair	,,	68
Rhubarb	,,	127
Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	93
Wool, Sheep's	,,	859
Skins Fox, Untanned	*Pcs.*	228
,, Dog, Tanned	,,	2,394
,, Weasel, with Tails, Untanned	,,	16,652
,, Kid, Untanned	,,	1,900
,, ,, Plates	,,	8,323
,, Lamb, Untanned	,,	900
,, ,, Plates	,,	2,138
,, Mouflon	,,	564
,, Wild Cat, Untanned	,,	500
Skin Mats, Kid, Tanned	,,	3,000
Carpets	,,	1,565
Hats, Rush	,,	37,800

ETHAN ALLEN, June 26.

(Agents: Lloyd Everett, Incorporated.)

From U. S. of America.

Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Sheets	*Pls.*	3,024
Iron and Steel, Galvanized:		
Sheets, Plain	,,	249
Steel, Bamboo	*Pls.*	839
Asphalt	,,	8,243
Carbon Black	,,	352
Cotton, Raw:		
American *Bls.*3,200	,,	8,663
Grease	,,	199
Starch	,,	525
Oil, Kerosene:		
American, in Case *Galls.*		150,000
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	,,	120,933

PRESIDENT JACKSON, June 26.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton Voile, Printed	*Yds.*	792
Linen	,,	9,414
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Tinned Plates, Plain	*Pls.*	840
Canned Asparagus	,,	9
,, Awabi	,,	35
,, Fruits	,,	67
Hides, Cattle	,,	51
Newspapers, Old	,,	525
Oranges, Fresh	,,	127
Pitch	,,	310
Soda Ash	,,	840
Lemons, Fresh	*Pcs.*	97,800
Machines, Sewing	,,	3
Motor-cars	,,	1
Coffee, in Tins	*Doz.*	144
Paints, Unclassed	*Galls.*	100
Infants' Foods	*G. Units.*	3,299
Machinery, & Parts of	,,	43,364
Treasure:		
Silver Bars	*Hk. Tls.*	80,105

SUNNANVIK, June 26.

(Agents: Melchers & Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Antifriction Metal	*Pls.*	190
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Bar Ends	,,	1,610
Tinned Plates Plain	,,	930
Iron and Steel, Galvanized:		
Wire Shorts	,,	3,213
Paper, Bond	,,	78
,, Cover	,,	44
,, Chipboard	,,	3,140
,, Printing	,,	87
,, Writing	,,	24
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	1,488
,, Prepared	,,	10
Machines, Sewing	*Pcs.*	202
Baking Powder	*Doz.*	347
Cigarettes	*Mille*	400
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	*Galls.*	2,500
Motor-cars Parts of	*G. Units*	3,862

KURAMA MARU, June 27.

Agents: Rioka Soko Kabushiki Kaisha.

From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw:			
American	*Bls.* 450	*Pls.*	1,577
Gum Resin		,,	4,525
Tobacco, Leaf		,,	7,160

HOKUROKU MARU, June 29.

(Agents: Osaka Shosen Kaisha.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw	*Bls.* 300	*Pls.*	1,050
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:			
Sheets		*Pls.*	53
Tinned Plates, Old		,,	91
Wire Rope, Old		,,	186
Indigo Paste, Artificial:			
20 per cent. strength		,,	3,649
50 ,, ,,		,,	348
Indigo Grains, Artificial:			
60 per cent. strength		,,	91
Milk, Condensed		,,	38
Sulphur Black		,,	81
Tobacco, Leaf		,,	18,769
Rubber Tires:			
For Motor cycles		*Pcs.*	25
Rubber Inner Tubes:			
For Motor cycles		,,	20
Motor-cars		,,	6
Clarges		*Mille*	41
Dyes, Aniline	*Pkgs.* 768	*G. Units*	68,986
Machinery, and Parts of		,,	59,471

FERNBANK, June 29.

(Agents: O. Thoresen & Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton Raw	*Bls.* 5,450	*Pls.*	13,812

PRESIDENT LINCOLN, June 30.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Reeled from Doupions:			
Shanghai	*Bls.* 10	*Pls.*	10
Tea, Black, other kinds, Kiukiang		,,	95
Tea, Green:			
Gunpowder, Ningpo		,,	415
YoungHyson, Hangchow		,,	14
Egg Albumen, Dried		,,	1,189
,, Yolk, Dried		,,	1,326
,, Whole Egg, Dried		,,	2,193
Skins, Kid, Plates		*Pcs.*	2,547
,, Lamb, ,,		,,	770
,, Dog, Tanned		,,	377
,, Lamb, ,,		,,	800
,, ,, Untanned		,,	700
,, Weasel, Untanned		,,	6,000
Skin Mats, Kid		,,	2,825
,, ,, Lamb		,,	1,055

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND, June 30.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

From U. S. of America

Copper Ingots		*Pls.*	419
Cheese		,,	8
Flour, Wheat		,,	331
Ink, Printing		,,	206

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA, July 4.

(Agents: Canadian Pacific S. S. Co. Ltd.)

To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:			
White, Shanghai	*Bls.* 10	*Pls.*	10.04
Silk, Raw, Reeled from Doupions:			
Shanghai		*Pls.*	39.01
Silk Pongees, Honan		,,	0.59
Bristles, Assorted		,,	6
Egg Albumen Dried		,,	42
,, Yolk, Dried		,,	267
Chinaware, Fine		,,	128
Skins, Weasel, Untanned		*Pcs.*	4,851

GERTRUDE MAERSK, July 4.

(Agents: Melchers & Co.)

To U. S. of America.

Wool, Sheep's	*Pls.*	169
Skins, Lamb, Untanned	*Pcs.*	1,000
,, Weasel, ,, ...	,,	26,000

THURLAND CASTLE, July 4.

(Agents: Dodwell & Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Grease	*Pls.*	469
Ink, Printing	,,	67
Starch	,,	1,039
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	12,135
,, Stalk	,,	1,546
Machines, Sewing	*Pcs.*	6
Oil, Lubricating Mineral	*Galls.*	8,116
,, Kerosene, in Case	,,	50,480

FOYLEBANK, July 6.

(Agents: Lacey & Cannan, Ltd.)

From U. S. of America

Iron and Steel, Galvanized:		
Wire Shorts	*Pls.*	600

BELLINGHAM, July 6.

(Agents: States S. S. Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Flour, Wheat	*Pls.*	1,664
Timber, Ordinary, Sawn, Softwood	*Sup. ft.*	500,170

PRESIDENT GARFIELD, July 6.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw	*Bls.* 1,000 *Pls.*	3,500
Aluminium Sheets	,,	86
Canned Asparagus	,,	26
,, Fruits	,,	59
Coffee	,,	10
Hides, Cow	,,	188
Ink, Printing	,,	62
Newspapers, Old	,,	945
Oranges, Fresh	,,	974
Oats, Rolled	,,	11
Soap, Palmolive	,,	19
Sulphur Black	,,	196
Lemons, Fresh	*Pcs.*	3,750
Machines, Sewing	,,	6
Motor-cars	,,	3
Rubber Tires, Pneumatic:		
For Motor Cars & Trucks	,,	40
Cotton Singlets	*Doz.*	44
Varnish	*Galls.*	266
Chocolate	*Lb.*	144
Motor-cars, Parts of	*G. Units*	5,207
Machinery, and Parts of	,,	65,913

ADEN MARU, July 7.

(Agents: Rioka Soko Kabushiki Kaisha.)

From U. S. of America.

Tobacco, Leaf	*Pls.*	27,560

EMPRESS OF JAPAN, July 8.

(Agents: Canadian Pacific S. S. Co. Ltd.)

From U. S. of America.

Bronze Powder	*Pls.*	101
Cobalt, Oxide of	,,	4
Milk, Evaporated	,,	219
Oats, Rolled	,,	17
Rubber Tires:		
For Motor-cars	*Pcs.*	57
Artificial Silk and Cotton Underwear	*Doz.*	41

PRESIDENT JACKSON, July 8.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:			
Yellow, Chungking	*Bls.* 10	*Pls.*	9.76
Silk, Raw, Reeled from Doupions:			
Shanghai	*Bls.* 10	*Pls.*	9.68
Silk Piece Goods		,,	1.40
Tea, Black, other kinds, Hankow		,,	278
Egg Albumen, Dried		,,	390
,, Yolk, Dried		,,	329
Antimony Regulus		,,	840
Brassware		,,	11
Bristles, Assorted		,,	118
Feathers Goose		,,	51
Hair, Human		,,	186
Intestines, Pig, Salted		,,	16
Oil, Wood		,,	458
Seed, Sesamum		,,	1,680
Wool, Sheep's		,,	166
Skins, Goat, Untanned		,,	1,120
Soapstoneware		,,	19
Tails, Horse		,,	74
Kittysols		*Pcs.*	721
Hats, Hemp		,,	7,200
Skins, Lamb, Untanned		,,	1,800
,, ,, Plates, Tanned		,,	50
Skin Mats, Kid		,,	3,250
,, ,, Sheep		,,	208

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